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JACKSONVILLE, ALA. AUG. 3, 1867.

WHOLE NO. 1583.

Jacksonville Republican.
EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING, BY
J. E. GRANT.

**DURYEE'S
VIOLINE,**
[TRADE MARK.]
A New Writing Fluid.
Of a Beautiful Violet Color,
ALSO
VIOLINE COPYING FLUID,
To Copy Without Press.
MANUFACTURED BY THE
Manhattan Ink and Color Co.
49 LIBERTY STREET.

YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO
THE MANHATTAN PAINT OIL,
90 Cents Per Gallon.
Invented by G. DURYEE, M. D. Chemist of
New York.

Who has spent several years experimenting
for a substitute for Linseed Oil.
It is well known that alumina gives to oil
from linseed all its lasting virtues; therefore,
a chemical combination of alumina with any
other oil would make it equally valuable.
Knowing the qualities of a new oil,
especially after the failure of many others,
we have awaited severe tests before entering
the arena. Neither shall we make vain promises
or boast, but leave the merits of our oil
with those who use it. We dare say this
much, that after two years' trial, in all weather,
this oil has been found as indestructible as
the best boiled linseed oil.

It may be thinned with turpentine or raw
linseed oil.
With lead it dries in six hours.
With zinc it gives the lustre of Damar varnish.

For a roofing oil it will be found just the
thing.
The price is about two-thirds that of linseed oil.

It will not injure the most delicate colors,
nor will it crack or peel off.
Furniture Manufacturers will like it for first
coats to varnish on.

Boiler makers and Iron Finishers will here
find a substitute having the appearance of
copal varnish.

Ship Painters are asked to give it a trial.
Among the many parties who have tried it
we take pleasure in referring to
The Mosely Corrugated Iron Roofing and
Bridge Co., of Boston & New York.

G. Whitlock, Brook- F. Long, New York.
lyn Navy Yard, Mr. Gibbs, of Pacific
J. C. Fellows, N. Y. S. S. Co., N. Y.

New York, Nov. 16, 1867.

TO MANHATTAN PAINT OIL CO.
I take pleasure in stating that I have used
your Paint Oil on wood and iron, with differ-
ent kinds of paint, and have no hesitation
in saying that, in my opinion, it makes a
better coating than linseed, and that, for all
purposes where exposed to weather, is much
preferable. Yours, J. T. WILBURN.

Brown Metallic Paint, 31 cents per lb.
Varnish for Housework, and First Coats Fur-
niture, 52 cents per gallon.

SOLD BY DEALERS IN PAINT OIL, &c.

MANUFACTURED BY
The Manhattan Paint Oil Co.,
49 Liberty St., New York.

WILLIAM J. SHARP'S
Improved Billiard Tables,
With his PATENT CUSHIONS,
Well known to be superior to any now in use.

Manufactured at 43 Mercer St., N. Y.

THE great popularity of SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES has rendered it necessary to make arrangements, in order to supply the increasing demand, and he is now prepared to fill any order with which his patron, or the public generally may favor him.

W. J. Sharp having had practical experience for nearly twenty years, in the manufacture of Billiard Tables, and having made a number of valuable improvements, he guarantees a Table, which for elasticity of touch, mechanical elegance of appearance, will challenge competition.

His newly invented patent Cushions having been pronounced by the most competent judges to be superior to any now in use, he is enabled to furnish the best Billiard Table manufactured in the United States, and sustain the name which Sharp's Tables so justly have acquired.

Balls, Cues and Trimmings constantly on hand. Old Cushions repaired at short notice. Orders by mail punctually attended to.

Send for descriptive circular and price list.
W. J. SHARP,
43 Mercer Street, New York.

To the Afflicted.
DR. GEORGE W. LEACH proposes a new system of cure in place of the vast internal doses which enfeeble the stomach, poison the blood and endanger the life. He can be consulted at any time in Jacksonville, personally or by letter, giving name of the person, whether over or under 35 years of age and the disease. He cures cancers, wens, ulcers, eczema, piles, diseases of the lungs, spine, kidneys, and some others; charging but a very small amount in advance, afterwards if no cure is paid. He has a number of testimonials of cure, and of which are entirely well and the others getting well.

G. W. LEACH, Faith Doctor.

[From the Atlanta Intelligencer.]

SPEECH

OF THE

HON. BENJAMIN H. HILL,

On the Condition of the Country.

Delivered in the City of Atlanta Ga.,
Tuesday, July 18, 1867.

[REPORTED BY J. HENRY SMITH.]

Ladies and Fellow-Citizens:

Human governments, like everything else human, naturally tend to decay. They can only be preserved by constant watchfulness, courage, and adherence to correct principles. These remarks apply with unusual force to free governments, which are the most difficult of all to maintain. If we, the people of the United States, were first in his history who had entered the experiment of living under a Democratic or Republican form of Government, we might be excused if we failed to discover the symptoms of approaching death, and to apply the remedies to preserve our liberty and the blessings we have heretofore enjoyed. But we are not the first who have made this experiment. Other people and nations, for thousands of years, have had Commonwealths, Republics, and Democracies which have risen and fallen in times almost without number. I but assert a great truth—one which finds no contradiction or exception in all history—when I say that the great leading and substantial causes of the decay of freedom in all countries, have ever been the same. How inexcusable must we be if we fail to discover the symptoms, and how cowardly and recreant if we fail to apply the proper remedy to prevent so foul a death!

No people ever commenced to build up a free government under such favorable auspices as we. What a climate, soil, variety of productions and material resources do we possess; and what an ancestry, and what a common struggle for liberty did our fathers pass through! Did any people ever before commence with such advantages? Rome commenced as a small city, and was despised by the barbarians around her. She extended her power by her arms, and increased till at last she became mistress of the world. We commenced with such a people, country and productions as no people ever had before, and we have fewer discontents and elements of discord than any people ever suffered from; and Providence, as if to separate us from the crimes and corrupting influences of the old world, spread out this great continent before us, with the wide sea to separate us from them, with no influence of monarchy and oppressive systems to threaten or make war upon us. If we fail, it will be our own fault. What excuse can we render to our posterity and to the world, if we, in this day with the lessons of history before us, allow free institutions to perish on this continent? And our race will have been the soonest run. We have not yet lived a century. It is but seventy-eight years since the Constitution was formed, and but ninety-one years since independence was declared by our fathers. While the Commonwealth of Rome lived for hundred years before the measures which produced her decay were proposed. What a spectacle! The best people, the richest soil, the most valuable productions, established as if by the Providence of God as a new era in the history of the world—and bidding fair to be the shortest lived of any free government in the history of nations!

There is no difficulty whatever—and I assert it without fear of contradiction—in discovering what and how a nation is dying. I cannot now go into an analysis of all the symptoms of national decay and death. It is only important to present the leading one which controls all others—which existing, produces all others, and which being remedied, cures all others. Then hear it: the great symptom of the decay and death of a government is the disregard of the FUNDAMENTAL LAW of that government. Whenever a people come to treat lightly their own fundamental law, they have arrived at the most dangerous point that is possible, short of entire destruction. Republics, above all other kind of governments, are maintained by respect for law. If the people of the United States fail to have a sacred regard for their own law—which is not like that of other nations, to be ascertained by argument, by decisions, or by searching, but is a plain and wisely written Constitution—they will deserve the awful fate that awaits them; and he who disregards his plain language has no excuse to shield himself from the infamy of a traitor! [Applause.] Old as it is—trampled upon, torn and tattered as it is—my theme today is the Constitution of our country and for all our country. [Applause.] I charge before Heaven and the American people this day, that every evil by which we have been afflicted is attributable directly to the violation of the Constitution. Thinkers may work, quacks

may prescribe, and demagogues may deceive, but I declare to you that there is no remedy for us and no hope to escape the threatened evils, but in adhering to the Constitution.

Fellow-citizens: Pardon me when I say that in presenting my views, I think of no living man, individually, to whom my remarks are to apply. I have come to talk freely to you about the dangers of the country. Little minds ascribe little objects to those whose views they do not agree with, and he who has attained an unequal reputation whose friends say "you mean him" when I am speaking of treachery as showing the evil consequences of a certain line of policy. I have no personal attacks to make on an enemy, even if I have one. God knows if I could, with my own hands, I would gladly place a crown of imperishable honor on the brow of my most bitter foe, if I could thereby rescue my country from the perils that environ it! [Applause.] But if I have an enemy, and have a vindictive spirit, and desired him to become forever infamous, I could ask no more of him than that he should support the hellish schemes of those who are now seeking to subvert the Constitution and destroy our liberty. He is digging a grave for himself which posterity will never water with a tear. Let him alone, I have come to discuss the present phase of the revolution.

We have had a war which raged furiously for four years. It originated simply in a difference of opinion as to our rights under the Constitution. This difference existed from the first. It existed among the framers of the Constitution. It could not be settled by argument, and an appeal was made to the sword. It was an open, many lighted. There was nothing secret or ambiguous in the issue. It was waged by men influenced in the masses by patriotic emotions on both sides; and it was not to destroy the Constitution, but to assert on each side their different views. On our side it was asserted that the States were separate and independent sovereigns, and that the Constitution was a compact which each party was at liberty to dissolve at will, and so we seceded and declared ourselves out of the Union. On the other hand it was contended that we were not out of the Union—notwithstanding our secession acts; and that the Constitution was not a compact, but a compact, but a binding law upon the States resulting from a compact, and therefore no one of the number could dissolve the connection at will. Upon this issue we went to war. The war was fought until we laid down our arms and agreed to what our enemies said—that we were in the Union.

But there is now another question to settle. It is still within the range of argument. Its parties are huge. The issues are startling. It is not a difference of opinion as to what the Constitution means, and what our rights under it; but its object is plainly, unmistakably, to set aside the Constitution and provide something else. I have never doubted that we were coming to this issue. In speeches made by me, five, six, eight, and ten years ago, I predicted this, and every page of our history since that time has verified the correctness of the prediction. The people of the north honestly love the Constitution, but the leaders there hate it and intend to destroy it, and the confusion through which we have passed has thrown the opportunity of making the effort into their hands, and the present military bills and the one which is not yet promulgated as law, are the means adopted to accomplish their design. These bills are proposed for our acceptance. There is a remarkable feature in these measures, that while force is employed to execute them they are voluntarily submitted to us for our acceptance or rejection.

I object to the whole scheme, because it is unconstitutional. A distinguished man—pardon me, I ought to say notorious individual—said to me a few days ago that I ought not to waste time to prove the unconstitutionality of these measures—a thing which every man, woman and child in the country knew—and yet he was for accepting! He spoke truthfully. That twining, gray-haired candidate in Pennsylvania for perpetual infamy, who is building for himself a monument of magnificence that will overtop the pyramids of Egypt, said the Constitution had nothing to do with it. I shall never get done shuddering and horrors will never cease to rise up in my mind, when I see men taking an oath to support the constitution, and then legislating to put in force measures which are outside of it. A great many of our own people flippantly say the Constitution is dead. Then your rights, and hopes for the future, and all hope for your children are dead. I ask every man, if the Constitution is dead, why are we always, every day, and at every new step, required to take an oath to support it? Now, I affirm that these military bills are not only contrary to the Constitution,

but directly in the face of the amnesty oath you were required to take after the surrender. The government thought proper in accepting your submission, to take your oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States. Why was that oath required if the Constitution was dead?

But it is said the Constitution does not apply to us. Then don't swear to support it.

But it is said again that we are not in the Union. Then why swear to support the Union of these States? What "Union" does that mean? When you took that oath was it the Union of the Northern States alone that you swore to support? What business have you with that Union? No, it is the Union of all the States known to the Constitution that you have sworn to support.

But they say that it was prescribed by the President and that he is not loyal. Then I must answer a fool according to his folly, and a traitor according to his treason. What do they require who passed these bills—this military juggernaut? They require every man who registers his name to vote, to swear to support the Constitution, and counsel and persuade others to do so—and did it is said the Constitution has nothing to do with it? They say the scheme is outside of the Constitution, and yet in the process of carrying it out, they require an oath to support the Constitution and to counsel and persuade others to do so. That is in relation Mr. Johnson ever required in the oath which he prescribed.

It is my business to support the Constitution, and my duty and pleasure to persuade others to do so. Some of you who favor the new phase of the military bill take an oath to this effect, and still intend to vote for a convention which you admit to be ordered contrary to the Constitution. How is this? If you have a conscience, I have said enough. If you vote for the convention, you are PERJURED. [Tremendous applause.] O! I pity the race of colored people who have never been taught what an oath is, nor what the Constitution means. They are drawn up by a selfish enclavement of traitors to inflict a death-blow upon the life of the Republic by swearing them to a falsehood. They are to begin their political life by perjury to accomplish treason! I would not visit the penalty upon them. They are neither legally nor morally responsible, but it is you—educated designing white men—who thus devote yourselves to the unholy work—who are the guilty parties! You prate about your loyalty! I look you in the eye and denounce you! [Applause.] You are morally and legally perjured traitors! You perjure yourselves and perjure the poor negro to help your treason! [Immense applause.] You can't escape it. You may boast of it now, while passion is rife, but the time will come when the very thought will wither your soul and make you hide from the face of mankind.

I shall discharge the obligation of the amnesty oath. It required me to support the Constitution and the emancipation of the negro, and I do it. I will not bind my soul to new slavery, to hell, by violating it. I talk plainly, but I simply want to strike through the incrustation of the hard-nosed conscience, and make men feel and realize their true situation.

I have proved that these military bills violate the Constitution, and that you, in carrying them out, violate it and your amnesty oath and your registry oath. And what is your purpose? It must be a great good you seek to induce you to commit so much crime and folly.

Sometimes men wink at what is by strict technicalities wrong in the individual, to accomplish some great good to the public. I do not recognize the correctness of such action; but what do you propose by trampling upon the Constitution and violating your own solemn oaths? Is it to save the State and preserve liberty? This is not the object, but the purpose is as infamous as the measure resorted to to effect it. You first propose to abrogate your State governments by authority of the so-called Congress—a mere convocation of a portion of the members of that body. By whom is this dictated? The principle that whoever forms a government should form it for themselves as well as for others, is a correct one, but the men who propose this for us do not live in any of the ten States to be affected by their legislation. It is not made to suit either white or black, or any other class of our people, but to suit themselves, while they are not affected by it; and if you act upon their proposition, in a manner to suit yourselves, you will not be accepted by them; nay, you violate the Constitution to subvert the Government. And by carrying out these measures you disfranchise your own people. Suppose we concede, for argument, that it is right to enfranchise all the negroes; if this be right, by what principle of law or morals do we disfranchise the white people? "O, but," you say, "the

whites have been rebels." Then they should all be disfranchised, and not a part of them. Besides, the government you are to frame is to be a civil government, and last for all time, and for peace, when there can be no rebels. I see it stated that General Sickles has advised that the disfranchising feature be repealed or modified, and for the reason that the enfranchised class are not fit to fill the offices. Well, if he has done so, he has acted wisely, and has shown himself capable of appreciating one truth. And it is a great truth—one that will hide a multitude of sins, and it might be well for his fame, if this recommendation alone could be remembered of his administration. In the face of the fact that a republican government can rest upon and be perpetuated only by the virtue and intelligence of the people, you propose to exclude the most intelligent from participating in the Government forever?

You will by these measures inaugurate a war of races. A people who will organize their own government and disfranchise the most intelligent of them at the dictation of those who are not to be affected thereby and live under the dictation of a foreign power, have no conscience; but if you have a conscience, hope to reach it. By all you hold dear I warn you that by accepting these military bills you inaugurate a measure that will exterminate the African race. Some of you who have come among us are taking the negro by the arm—telling him that you are his friend, and that you gave him his liberty! Ye hypocrites! Ye wretched scoundrels! You mean in your hearts to deceive and buy up the negro vote for your benefit. [Applause.] The negroes know no better; but I could ask them: If these men are faithful to the Constitution of the country, how can they be faithful to you? Yet these men believe in the very act that they are disregarding the Constitution! They take an oath to support it with the purpose and intent to amend before hand to violate it, and vote for measures contrary to it! They are not fit to be trusted by any animal, dog, or man! [Applause.] Such a man would betray his pointer, and such a woman sell her poodle! They are not capable of being the friends of anybody but themselves. I don't pity the whites so much who are to suffer by these measures. "Ye knew your duty and did it not," and if you are beaten with many stripes we have the authority of scripture for saying that your punishment is just; but to see the Africans led off by a clapping which they don't understand, and used because they don't understand it, and thus led to the slaughter by men who are faithless to every principle—under the belief that they are being elevated and exercising God-given rights, is enough to make any man feel sick at heart and experience the deepest pity for the unfortunate race.

This is not the first time that such things have been attempted. Unfortunately, there have before been both fools and knaves in the world, and some of you, it would seem, will not learn wisdom from the lessons of the past. If the Constitution is dead, we are outside of it, and, pray, what government have we? We have nothing, in that case, but the will of an unlawful convocation, and don't you know this means only anarchy and then despotism and tyranny? What inducement is held out to you to accept their propositions? You say it is to get back into the Union; and for this you are willing to submit to disfranchisement and the inauguration of a policy that leads to a war of races! A! to get back into the Union—just where you are already, and always were!

What do you want to get back into that sort of a Union for? If you are not now in it, what can you expect by getting in such as they present to you? You say it is to get representation in the Union! Is not Kentucky in the Union? Has she any representation? The telegraph informs us that a resolution has been introduced into the so-called Congress—asking inquiries whether Maryland, Delaware and Kentucky have State Governments or not. Are you so stupid as not to see what all this means? The result will be the substitution of the Radical party for all governments, both State and Federal; and the substitution of Radical will for all! Take that home with you and digest it. That's where you are going! Kentucky is excluded from representation because it is alleged her representation were voted for by disloyal men. What is meant by disloyal? Every man who does not support the Radical party will soon be declared disloyal, and every State which does not vote the Radical ticket will be disloyal, and her government illegal. I tell you, unless patriotism shall wake up from the ston which the horrid confusion of war has given it, the Radical party will be our only government, and Radical will our only law.

I look for this revolution to go on. Whoever thinks this war upon the Constitution will stop with the ten States is a madman or a simpleton to be pitied, or a knave to be despised. I have expected them to take charge of the Government because she dared to elect a Governor that did not agree with the Radical party; and sure enough Sumner in a late letter strikes that key note. He says a similar bill for all the States is a short cut to universal suffrage. The so-called Congress immediately on its meeting took charge of Kentucky and excluded her whole delegation with one exception. If they can reject these, they can reject every one who differs with them, and they will do so; and they will receive only those who agree with them. These they will receive, I care not what any man has to say heretofore; if the very war necessities in all the land will whine around the streets and say he is a Radical now, he is as good as the saints in Heaven for radical purposes. [Applause.] They care not for race or color, nor for antecedents; if you now favor a alien schemes you are loyal, and if you oppose them you are disloyal.

But you say you are in favor of going into the Union, because if you do not your property will be confiscated. A gentleman of this city a few days ago told me that he was in favor of the acceptance of these military bills because he thought if the last we could do, I said to him, "You don't say that for yourself, but for your little stock?" [Applause.] But you are not half so wise as you are fanciful! You would lose the Constitution and the country to save your little stock, and then by your very course you will lose your brick ovens also! I am ashamed to talk or use arguments about confiscation in favor of peace! It is a war power, not known to international law except as a war power, to be used only in time of war, upon an enemy's goods. Confiscation in time of peace is no more nor less than robbery.

But you say they have got the power and they will exercise it, unless we do as they bid us. And will you in this case, abandon your only protection? It is like going out in the highway and surrendering your purse to the robber to keep him from taking it!

I could introduce a great deal of high authority to establish this point, but I will not insist that I do so, but I will say to you, that I have heard of you for them, except from a Massachusetts Judge. Here is what he says:

"It has been supposed that if the government have the rights of a belligerent, then, after the rebellion is suppressed, it will have the rights of conquest; that a State and the inhabitants may be permanently divested of all political privileges, and treated as foreign territory acquired by arms. This is an error, a grave and not dangerous error. Belligerent rights cannot be exercised where there are no belligerents."

That is what I said. "Confederation is only a war measure, and ceases with the war." Again:

"When the United States takes possession of a rebel district, they merely vindicate their pre-existing title. Under despotic governments the right of confiscation may be unlimited; but under our government the right of sovereignty over any portion of a State is given and limited by the Constitution, and will be the same after the war as it was before."

There is one lot in Massachusetts, and if Abraham were alive to-day I would have him pray to God to spare that State and trust it—not only to men, but—even to war. There is at least one good man in it, and he is a Judge, and dares to proclaim to all that security to property given by the Constitution, the same after as before the war. And now I will read for the patriots of the audience something from the most distinguished of all writers on international law:

"When a sovereign, arrogating to himself the absolute disposal of a people whom he has conquered, attempts to reduce them to slavery, he perpetuates the state of warfare between that nation and himself. Should it be said that in such a case, there may be peace, and a kind of compact by which the conqueror consents to spare the lives of the vanquished on condition that they acknowledge themselves his slaves, he who makes such an assertion is ignorant that war gives no right to take away the life of an enemy who has laid down his arms and submitted. But let us not dispute the point; let the man who holds such principles of jurisprudence keep them for his own use and benefit; he well deserves to be subject to such a law. But men of spirit to whom life is nothing—less than nothing, unless connected with liberty, will always connect themselves at war with that oppressor, though actual hostilities are suspended on their part, through want of ability."

My friends, this was written by a man who lived in despotic times, by a man who was taught under a despotic government; and how his awe of liberty and law shades the prayers about loyalty in free America!

But I will dwell no more on this sub-

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Invented by G. DURYEE, M. D. Chemist of
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Who has spent several years experimenting
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It is well known that alumina gives to oil
from linseed and its drying virtues; therefore,
a chemical combination of alumina with any
other oil would make it equally valuable.

Knowing the prejudice against a new oil,
especially after the odium of many failures,
we have awaited severe tests before entering
the arena. Neither shall we make vain prom-
ises or boast, but leave the merits of our oil
with those who use it. We dare say this
much, that after two years' trial, in all weath-
ers, this oil has been found as indurible as
the best linseed oil.

It may be thinned with turpentine or raw
linseed oil.

With lead it dries in six hours!

With zinc it gives the lustre of Damar var-
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For a roofing oil it will be found just the
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The price is about two-thirds that of lin-
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G. Whitlock, Brook- F. Long, New York.
J. C. Follows, N. Y. S. S. Co., N. Y.

New York, Nov. 10, 1867.

To MANHATTAN PAINT OIL CO.
I take pleasure in stating that I have used
your Patent Oil on wood and iron, with dif-
ferent kinds of paint, and have no hesitation
in saying that, in my opinion, it makes a
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preferable. Yours, J. T. WILBURN.

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"WOOD'S"
PRIZE
MOWERS AND REAPERS!
Over 60,000 manufactured and now in use in
this country and Europe.

These world renowned machines were a-
warded the first prize, Ten Pounds Sterling,
at the Great Quadrennial Trial at Plymouth
England, July, 1865, and at the Great Na-
tional Field Trial, held at Auburn, N. Y., in
July, 1866, the First Premium, Grand Gold
Medal.

The PRIZE MOWER,
While it retains all the advantages which has
made it so universal a favorite, is greatly im-
proved by the addition of

Steel Lined Guards,

New Pitman Connections,

Stronger Knives,

Spring Seat,

Adjustable Folding Shoe.

Making it a perfect machine. The lightest
draft, the most durable, and at the same time
the most simple and best cutting machine in
the world.

The SELF-RAKE REAPER!
Is justly called the "Factor of every contest"
and is constructed on the most scientific prin-
ciples. The new mowing attachment gives
general satisfaction and makes one of the most
convenient combined Self-Rake Reapers
known, and we fully warrant it.

The HAND RAKE REAPER,
Is at the same time the cheapest and the best
of its kind ever offered.

It cuts a swath five feet wide in Reaping,
and four and a half feet in Mowing. As a
Mower it is equal to the best Reaping Ma-
chine in use. The ease with which it is
managed, and its changing from Mower to
Reaper, or vice versa, will at once recommend
it.

Manufactured by the

WALTER A. WOOD

Mowing & Reaping Machine Co

Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

GENERAL SALES ROOMS,

40 Courtlandt Street, N. Y.

206 Lake Street, Chicago.

FOREIGN OFFICE,

77 Upper Thames Street, London.

Descriptive Catalogues sent on appli-
cation. April 13, 1867.

A PROPOSITION.

HAVING determined to establish a
permanent school of High Grade
at some point in this section of country,
we propose to locate said school at that
place where the greatest inducements
are offered by those who desire the loca-
tion of such school in their midst.

We intend to expend, from time to
time, as circumstances may dictate, the
sum of five thousand dollars in erecting
and furnishing buildings, and will also
expend whatever sum or sums may be
donated by the citizens of any locality
in enlarging and furnishing said school
buildings.

The right, title and entire control of
said school and buildings will be under
our own management and jurisdiction;
and no part thereof will be under the
control of those who may aid us in this
work.

The school will be either male, fe-
male or mixed, at the will of the owners
and proprietors, as circumstances may
demand.

Those inclined to aid us in this un-
dertaking, in order to secure the loca-
tion of said school in their midst will
make written propositions to us by the
15th of August next, as we wish to
commence the work immediately.

For further particulars address either
of us.

Jno. L. DODSON,

Wm. J. BORDEN,

Jacksonville, Ala., July 27, 1867.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

ALABAMA STREET,

Atlanta Georgia.

WHITE and WHITLOCK, Proprietors.

ERYSON and WILEY, Clerks.

CHOICE HOTEL,

BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.

J. C. RAWLINS, Proprietor.

BAGGAGE taken to and from the depo
free of charge. Aug. 25, 1867.

Stonewall! Stonewall!!

THE undersigned are authorized agents to
receive subscriptions in Calhoun county
Am. for "The Life and Campaigns of Gen-
eral (Stonewall) Jackson," by Prof. R. L.
Dubney, of Virginia.

The Standard Biography of the Immortal
Hero. The only edition authorized by his
widow. The author, a personal friend and
Chief of Staff of the Christian Soldier.

Sold only by subscription.—Apply at once.
D. F. SMITH,
J. B. MC GAIN.

Feb 18.

WANTED, AGENTS.—\$250 PER
MONTH THE YEAR ROUND, on 200 PER CENT
Profit on Commission. We guarantee the ap-
propriate salary or commission to active, industri-
ous agents at their own homes, to introduce
an article of indispensable utility in every
household. For full particulars call on, or
address
G. W. JACKSON & CO.,
11 South Street, Baltimore, Md.

POETRY.
[From the Atlantic Monthly.]
THE PLAYMATE.
BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

The pines were dark on Ramoth hill,
Their long was soft and low;
The blossoms in the sweet May wind
Were falling like the snow.

The blossoms drifted at our feet,
The orchard birds sang clear;
The sweetest and the saddest day
It seemed of all the year.

For, more to me than birds or flowers,
My playmate left her home,
And took with her the laughing spring,
The music and the bloom.

She kissed the lips of kith and kin,
She bid her hand to nature;
What more could she the faithful boy
Why did her father's king?

She left us in the bloom of May;
The constant years told o'er
Their seasons with the sweet May morn,
But she came back no more.

I walk, with noisier feet, the round
Of uneventful years;
Still o'er and o'er I sow the spring
And reap the autumn ears.

She lives where all the golden year
Her memory lingers on;
The happy childhood of the sun
Before her come and go.

There haply with her jewel'd hands
She ransomed her sickle down;
So more the harvest, by which
I shook the walnuts down.

The wild grapes wait as by the brook,
The hays are mown on the hill,
And still the May day flowers make sweet
The woods of July mill.

The lilies blossom in the pond;
The birds build in the tree,
The warblers sing on Ramoth hill
The slow song of the sea.

I wonder if he thinks of them,
And how the old time seems;
If ever the pines of Ramoth wood
Are sounding in his dreams.

I hear her feet, I hear her voice;
Does she remember mine?
And what to her is now the boy
Who did her father's king?

What comes she that the oracles build
For other eyes than ours;
That other eyes than ours are filled,
And other lips with flowers?

Or playmate in the golden time!
Her memory lingers on;
The happy childhood of the sun
Before her come and go.

The wilds are sweet with birch and fern
A sweeter memory bloom;
And there in spring the vernal ring
The song of long ago.

And still the pines of Ramoth wood
Are sounding like the sea—
The meaning of the sea of change
Between myself and thee.

OLD TIMES.
There's a beautiful song on the slumberous air,
That drifts through the valley of dreams;
It comes from a clime where the roses were,
And a tender heart and bright brown hair
That waved in the morning beams.

Soft eyes of azure and eyes of brown,
And snow-white forelocks are there;
A glowing cross and a glittering crown,
A flowing hair and a couch of down,
Lost faces and leafless of prayer.

A cosy wreath in a dimpled hand,
A ring and a slighted vow;
Three golden links on a broken band,
A tiny track on the snow-white sand,
A tear and a sinless brow.

There's a tincture of grief in the beautiful song
That soaks on the summer air,
And loneliness felt in the festive throng
Sinks down in the soul as it trembles along
From a clime where the roses are.

We heard it first at the dawn of day,
And it mingled with matin chimes;
But years have passed since the beautiful lay,
And its melody flows far away,
And we call it now "Old Times."

THE LOST INHERITANCE.
The train from Paris to Lyons stop-
ped at the station of Joigny, a town up-
on the route, and, after leaving a few
passengers, again went on. The sta-
tion, for a moment crowded with rail-
way porters and lookers on, was soon de-
serted by all but two individuals. One
of them an old man dressed in the garb
of a well-to-do farmer; the other a
youth of about five and twenty, who
seemed to be waiting for some one to
come and meet him. To this person
the old man presently addressed him-
self.

"May I presume, sir," said he, "to
inquire if you are Clement B—?"

"Yes, my good man," replied the
youth with a haughtiness of manner,
"and I have no doubt you are Mr. Mar-
tin."

"At your service, sir," replied the
other.

"Well, Mr. Martin," continued Cle-

ment in the same tone, "I began to im-
agine you intended to keep me waiting.
That would not have been the best
manner in which to have insinuated
yourself into my good graces."

The old man instead of replying, let
his hand fall upon his breast as if in the
deepest affliction, and conducted the new
comer toward a large old fash-
ioned carriage, to which a very rough
looking horse was harnessed.

"Here is your carriage, sir," said
Martin. "If you will be good enough
to get in I will have the honor of con-
ducting you to the Hermitage."

"That my carriage, sir," said Cle-
ment. "Why, I shall be taken for a
traveling peddler."

But a few days before, Mr. Clement
B—, who now put on so many airs,
was a simple clerk in a grocery ware
house, in Paris, and possessed the repu-
tation of being a quiet, unpretending
little fellow. What had brought about
this sudden and radical transformation?

He had become, since the previous day,
a rich man, and it may be well under-
stood that the possessor of an income of
twenty thousand francs a year, finds it
difficult to retain the modest demeanor
of a poor clerk. On the previous day,
while dusting a lot of crockery under
his charge, a letter arrived for him by
post conveying to him the startling in-
telligence that one of his uncles, of
whom he had often heard as an excentric
and very wealthy old man, but whom
he had never seen, had just died at
his residence in Burgundy, leaving
his nephew, Clement, sole heir to his
estate, to the exclusion of many other
heirs.

The letter was from a notary in the
Province, who desired him to leave Paris
for Joigny, the town near which his
uncle had resided, where he would be
met by Mr. Martin, an old confidential
servant of the deceased, and be conducted
from the railroad to the "Hermitage,"
the estate of his uncle.

Almost driven out of his senses by
such an unexpected stroke of fortune,
Clement hastened to obey the notary's
order, and on his arrival at Joigny
joined Martin as we have seen.

On jolting the queer vehicle in which
Clement had so contemptuously taken a
place, until after a ride of several miles,
the occupants arrived at their destina-
tion. Martin offered the honors of the
Hermitage to the new proprietor, called
a servant and introduced them to their
future master, and then conducted
the latter to his own apartments.

"This was the sleeping apartment of
your uncle," said Martin, as they enter-
ed a large apartment, furnished in old
fashioned style. It was in this room he
died."

But the nephew, instead of evincing
any emotion upon being shown the
chamber of his benefactor, threw upon
ell around him a look of scorn, and
cried:

"Upon my word, I can't say I think
much of the old boy's taste. I never
saw anything so very ugly in my life."

"Notwithstanding, sir," replied Mar-
tin, "it is the best we have here; and if
you cannot content yourself, I really
don't know where you will find other
lodgings."

"I live here!" exclaimed the young
man. "You do not imagine that I am
such a donkey, I hope! For us young
fellows, do you see, Paris is the only
place, so I shall sell this crazy old room-
ery at once, and then be off."

"Sell the Hermitage?" exclaimed
Martin—"your uncle's favorite place of
residence! Impossible! And we ser-
vants, who hoped to end our days un-
der this roof, what is to become of us?"

"Mr. Martin," returned the young
man, "let me have none of your com-
plaints, I beg. Get me some dinner,
and afterwards you will drive me to the
notary's."

After having eaten a hearty meal,
notwithstanding he found the meats in-
spid and the wines sour, the legatee,
still accompanied by Martin, re-entered
the carriage, and the two started off.

"If I am not mistaken," observed
Clement, after an hour's ride, we passed
this spot this morning; and that (point-
ing to a building) is the railroad station.
Do we take the train there?"

"You alone will do so," responded
his companion, speaking very gravely,
and in a manner which made the young
man tremble in spite of himself. I
sir, am your uncle, and happily I am
not dead! Having heard good accounts
of your conduct, I had resolved to make
you heir of all I possess; but before do-
ing so I determined to ascertain if you
were really deserving of my generosity;
and I had recourse to a stratagem which
has thoroughly exposed your true char-
acter to me. Good-by, Clement; re-
turn to your business, and remember
that your arrogance & ingratitude have
lost you that which will never again be
placed within your reach."

If a man "reap whatever he soweth,"
what a harvest of coats and breeches the
tailors will have one of these days.

Ham

HOLE NO. 1584.

my sword, march to the conflict with-
out counting the cost, and proclaim to
the world that "Americans will be free-
men and not slaves."

"Let's organize," as the music grin-
ner said when he stopped in front of our
line.

The Corinth News announces the
birth of a child in that city, a few days
ago, half white and half black. The
child's name is "Loyal League."

Abolition Advertiser.

As the estimate for carrying on
the Military Governments in the South-
ern States, during the next fiscal
year, is based upon information re-
ceived at the Treasury Depart-
ment, and may, therefore be relied
upon.

As actual expenditures usually ex-
ceed estimates in advance, it would not
surprising if the sum total should
run up to Forty Millions of Dollars be-
fore the year is out.

Now, this money is taken out of the
pockets of the people, for no earthly
purpose but to keep the Republican par-
ty in power. Not one nickel cent of it
is needed to support the Government.

The Government does not need the
support of the Dukes, nor the Dukes
the support of the Radicals, and if the
Radicals only give them a chance.

The military is no more necessary to
maintain order, nor to execute the laws,
in Louisiana, Carolina, or Virginia,
than in New York or New England,
and says the New York Express—

once, we repeat, these thirty-five or
forty millions of dollars is just so much
money being taken out of the pockets
of the people, and sent to the Radicals
to keep the Radicals in power at least until after the
next Presidential election—when they
expect a lease of power and plunder, for
many years longer.

If this money came out of the pockets
of the Radicals themselves there
could be less cause for complaint; but
Democrats and men who never voted
for a Republican in their lives have to
pay their proportion, the operation pre-
vents the completion of a positive swin-
dle.

Still, it is a swindle that must be
submitted to until the masses of the
people, tired of supporting these Duke-
doms, and tired of being taxed for the
maintenance of the most wicked faction
with which a great country was ever
afflicted, rise in their might and sweep
the whole concern away.

The best beginning to that end is to
prepare for the fall elections. If we
win the Jacobins as well as they de-
serve to be whipped, this autumn, they
will want more than thirty-five millions
to enable them again to cheat into the
Presidential chair a man after their own
heart.

Meanwhile the \$35,000,000 is just
so much to be added to house rent, food,
fuel and clothing; so much subtracted
from wages and salaries. The high
tariff and big bounty Lords will not feel
the burden any more than the Dukes
in the military dependencies—but it will
fall with crushing weight, as usual, up-
on those who are the least able to bear
it—the working man, the mechanic, the
day laborer, the artisan, the farmer, the
salvered clerk, the men of small incomes
and others of all that class.

Montgomery Mail.

**Prentice Knows the Radical Bull
Dog!**

The Louisville Journal has the fol-
lowing advice for Kentucky, which we
commend to the people of Alabama:

"Let Kentucky, at this time, give
sign that she is willing to sacseumb, let
her prove that she does not stand up
in the position she has deliberately ta-
ken, let her show that she is ready to
forgo her undeniable right in order to
win Radical favor or avert Radical dis-
pleasure; let her indicate that she is
cowardly; subjugated, intimidated, bowed
down in abjectness of spirit, and the
Radicals in Congress and out of it, all
of whom hate her and have long ha-
tred her even more than they hate any
one of the States that seceded, will
pounce upon her as furiously as bullies
always pounce on cowards, and feed fat
the old grudge they bear her, making
quick amends to themselves for all the
trouble and annoyance that she has, by
her proud and independent course, been
giving them." We tell you, fellow Ken-
tuckians, if you would avoid the bite of
the Radical bull dog, look him sternerly
in the eye and stand your ground, for,
just so surely as you cower and flee, his
teeth will meet through the calves of
your legs. We speak from a thorough
knowledge of the habits of the animal.

Nothing could be more immediately and
more thoroughly fatal to our State po-
litically at this time than timidity and
compliance with wrong and oppression.

She can be wronged and oppressed by
the gauntlet of arm of power; she can
never be disgraced only by herself.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1867.

Terms of Subscription.
For one year, in advance, \$3 00
For six months, " " 1 75
Terms of Advertising.
One square of ten lines or less,
first insertion, \$5 00
Each subsequent insertion, 1 00
Over one square counted as two, over two as
three, &c. A liberal discount made on
advertisements continued for three, six,
or twelve months.
Announcement of Candidates, \$5 00
Obituaries charged at advertising rates.

D. M. FOLEWIDER, with
BOGGS, MOTT & WOODS, of Selma, is
our authorized Agent, to contract, receive
and receipt for subscription and advertising
for the Republican.

BLANK LAND DEEDS and
DEEDS OF TRUST, neatly and cor-
rectly printed, for sale by the square
or single copy, at this office. Also
every description of Blanks for Jus-
tices of the Peace.

J. P. ARMSTRONG of Selma, is author-
ized to contract, receive and receipt for
subscription and advertising for this paper.

A number of papers of sound, fresh Tur-
key Steel, of last year's growth have been left
at this office for sale—papers very large—
price ten cents.

About this time last year, in con-
sequence of the scarcity of money, we
proposed to our patrons that we would
take various articles of produce at the
market price for subscriptions due and
in advance. But it turned out that the
crops failed and produce was about as
scarce as money; consequently we have
not collected during the last year ten
per cent. of the subscription due; but
we have waited patiently until the pres-
ent time. Now we renew the same propo-
sition to take wheat, flour, corn, tallow,
beeswax, &c., and as crops are abun-
dant, we know that those who desire to
pay can pay, and if they do not, we can
come to no other conclusion than that
they never intend to do so; and will be
compelled to discontinue their papers
and collect the amount due the best
way we can. We know this proposition
is not unreasonable, and hope it will not
be unheeded in a single instance, with-
out some satisfactory reason given.

**DRUGGISTS AND CO.'S RED DIARRHEA REM-
EDY.**—Of all compounds ever offered to the
public for Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Cramps
and Bowel complaints of children, nothing
equals the above Remedy. It is exceedingly
pleasant, refreshing and cooling to the sys-
tem. It is not a syrup, nor is it alcoholic, con-
tains no kina, quinine, galls, &c., and acts
like a charm upon old and young. Wherever
used, it merits and receives encomiums of
the highest order. No family should be with-
out the Red Diarrhea Remedy.

Special attention is invited to the
card of **Adner Williams**, Cot-
ton Factor and Commission Merchant
of Selma, Ala. Mr. Williams is al-
ready well known to many parties in
this section, for whom he has transacted
more or less business for the last ten
or twelve years, as a competent, ex-
perienced and reliable business man. We
heartily commend him to the confidence
and patronage of those who may have
cotton, flour, &c. they may wish to have
sold.

Persons indebted to the firm of
Pinson & Bro. formerly of Alexandria,
will find their notes and accounts in the
hands of H. L. Stevenson, who may
generally be found at Stevenson & Pin-
son's store.

Seed Wheat.

We have an opportunity to procure
for any of our friends who may desire,
a superior quality of Early White Spring
Wheat, delivered in sack at a Depot in
Sweet-water valley, E. Tenn. and Ex-
press freight paid to Rome, at \$2 per
bushel. We sowed last year 2 1/2 acres
of this kind of wheat, which produced
more than double the ordinary kind.
A specimen of this wheat has been seen
and admired by many at our office.

Those who want the wheat must ap-
ply immediately, as we are requested to
forward the money by Express, by the
1st of September. Each man's wheat
will be shipped separately to himself, to
care of any one in Rome he may design-
ate.

If you want a really nice and
fine article of Chewing Tobacco, and at
a very moderate price, call on Mr. J.
M. Carroll, west side of the public
square.

If Alabama was regularly "recon-
structed" there would be a general elec-
tion in the State on to-morrow. Tax
Collectors & Tax Assessors are amongst
the officers that would have been chosen
on that day. Under the laws of the
State, however, these particular officers
would not enter upon their duties until
the first of January, 1868. Their of-
fices, therefore, are not necessarily vac-
cant now by expiration.

Montgomery Advertiser.

LATEST NEWS.

FROM LONDON.

August 3.—Dispatches received to-
day from Athens bring the intelligence
that the Greek Government has an-
nounced its determination of declaring
war against the Sublime Porte on the
first of September, should the hostilities
against the Christians in the Island of
Candia, not be ended before that time.
Great military preparations are being
made for such a contingency, and orders
have been issued calling out the entire
reserve force of the Kingdom.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

August 3.—The steamer Galveston
arrived from Brazos to-day, and brings
the following:

Juarez had issued a grandiloquent
address on the 15th of July, in which he
says: "Good men of Mexico, you have
been fighting alone without the assist-
ance of any one to preserve liberty, and
that he himself had not compromised
the independent sovereignty of the Re-
public."

An election for President will be or-
dered immediately.

The press favors general amnesty.

The country is to be divided into six
military districts.

Losado's forces refuse to reorganize.

Castillo and Aguirre are sentenced to
be shot.

Munoz was discovered, but cut
through the guards and escaped.

FROM MONTGOMERY, ALA.

August 6.—Gen. Pope orders discon-
tinuance, and forbids further proceed-
ings in cases against soldiers for acts
committed in accordance with military
orders.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

Helm's majority reached 40,000.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's formal intimation to
Stanton that his resignation would be
acceptable excites political circles. His
voluntary vacation of the office is not re-
garded as probable. The President's
note was in effect that considerations of
public policy would render his resigna-
tion acceptable.

FROM NEW YORK.

August 6.—Vessels arriving report a
terrific hurricane on the Atlantic,
which lasted for several hours. Several
vessels were more or less injured, and
pieces of wrecks were picked up by var-
ious pilot boats. The American goes in-
to dock.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Presi-
dent has directed his subordinates to
hold no communication with Stanton as
Secretary of War.

Surratt's Jury still disagree, and
stands it is asserted, 10 to 2 for acquit-
tal.

Considerable interest is attaching to
the Military Commission's recommenda-
tion of Mrs. Surratt's commutation.

The fact cannot be denied that the Presi-
dent never saw it. He reverberates his
previous assertions to that effect. The
President also says the documents were
not arranged when presented to him, as
now, and were in loose sheets.

The summary is by the Atlantic Ca-
ble.

The Prussian Government has insti-
tuted enquiries whether Juarez has
treated its Minister Baron von Magnus,
in accordance with the laws of nations.

The Convention at Stuttgart recom-
mended Schorn Gernsmy to join the
Northern Confederation.

New York, Aug. 8.—Stocks heavy,
Gold, 40 3/8. Cotton, 28 1/2.

Washington, Aug. 7.—In connection
with Stanton's official refusal to resign,
it is stated that he will not be allowed
to participate in the Cabinet councils.

The "Losing of Prisoners" Re-
view.—Captain Shaif is the U. S. of-
ficer in command of Mount Vernon Hospi-
tal, and Col. F. B. Shepherd is a well
known citizen, living on his plantation
in the immediate neighborhood of the
arsenal. It appears that some difficulty
had arisen between the two gentlemen,
which led to a challenge from Colonel
Shepherd. Captain Shaif responded to
the challenge by sending a file of sol-
diers to arrest the challenger and bring
him to the arsenal. When Col. Shep-
herd arrived, a prisoner in the hands of
the guard, Shaif began to insult and
threaten him. "I am an unarmed pris-
oner," said Shepherd, "shoot me if you
choose." Whereupon Capt. Shaif raised
a pistol and deliberately shot his pris-
oner, the ball taking effect in the neck.

Mobile Times.

It is said that the Knights of the
Golden Circle are organizing under a
new name, and hereafter may be known
as the "Order of Maximilian." They
bind themselves together by the most
solemn oaths, and intend to leave this
country shortly for Mexico, to avenge
the death of that Prince.

The Montgomery Mail of the 3d
inst says: There is yet a prospect of
successful opposition to the designs of
our enemies. "The register-colored
voters will be not more than ten thou-
sand in excess of the whites. At least
five thousand of these negroes are un-
der age. Their votes should be chal-
lenged by those who know their age, &
should be thrown out. A large num-
ber of Conservative negroes stand ready
to vote with the Southern white man as
soon as the proceedings of the Conserva-
tive State Convention convince them
that their civil and political rights will
be protected and secured. There is
hope yet, if people would cease standing

at the corners with their thumbs in their
mouths, and whispering to each other
with bated breath. Alabamians, be-
hold come and save the State! If you
allow the Radical party to get control of
the Convention, you might as well pre-
pare to kiss the toe of some Brownlow.

The Case of Hamlin.

One Hamlin an ex-soldier indicted
for obtaining money under false pretens-
es, was tried during the term of the city
court just closed, found guilty, and sen-
tenced to the penitentiary for three and
a half years.

It will be remembered that by means
of false representation and forged evi-
dence of responsibility, he succeeded in
obtaining \$10,000 of Messrs. M. J. A.
Keich & Co., almost a year ago; that
he at once left the city; that the fraud
was almost immediately discovered; and
that he was pursued and captured, and
the bulk of the money recovered from
him.

He had a fair and impartial trial, and
was defended by able counsel. His
conviction was unavoidable. The sen-
tence was less than he could have ex-
pected.

Tuesday evening, however, the Sher-
iff received an order from the military
authorities to turn him over to them,
and he is now held under that order.

It is to be hoped that the object of
this rather unexpected order is to push
the investigation further with a view of
securing the arrest of his accomplices.

Perhaps the "important witness" of
whose absence Hamlin complained dur-
ing his trial, and whom he accused of
being absent from prudential considera-
tions, may have put Gen. Swaine on
the track of others as guilty as Hamlin,
and made a suspension of the sentence
of the court appear necessary to the ends
of justice. Perhaps Hamlin himself
may have made, or promised to make,
developments which he has threatened
from time to time.

The fraud was a very bold one, and
Hamlin is a daring operator; and in
that affair he was backed up by sharp
accomplices somewhere, and of whom, so
far, have escaped, if not without suspi-
cion, at least without annoyance or trou-
ble of any sort so far as we know.

Selma Messenger, 1st inst.

REV. JOHN WESLEY.

What may be done by industrious
Habits.—Mr. John Wesley, the véné-
rable founder of the Methodist denomina-
tion is universally regarded as an ex-
traordinary and highly distinguished
character. Whatever may be thought
of his peculiar sentiments, no one can
deny him true apostolic zeal, in discharg-
ing what he considered his duty. For
upwards of fifty years, he travelled
more than 8000 miles each year on an
average, visiting his numerous socie-
ties and forty-seven annual Conferences.
For more than sixty years it was his
constant practice to rise at 4 o'clock in
the morning, and nearly the whole of
that period to preach at 5 o'clock in the
morning. He generally preached 2 1/2
times per week and occasionally four
times per day. Notwithstanding all this,
few men have written more volun-
tarily than he. Divinity, both con-
troversial and practical, history, philoso-
phy, medicine and poetry, &c. were all
at different times the subjects of his
pen. Moreover, he found time for read-
ing, correspondence, editing the sick,
and attending the details of his numer-
ous society. Such prodigies of labor
would have been impossible, had it not
been for his inflexible temperance, and
unexampled economy of time. Yet to
suppose that he had no failing, would
be erroneous. "To err is human."
But, after viewing his sufferings, his labors
and success, with an unprejudiced
eye, it is impossible to deny him the
character of a great and worthy man.
He died 1791, aged 87 years and some
months. In his life he preached nearly
40,000 sermons, and travelled about
400,000 miles.

It is reported that cholera has appear-
ed at Greenwood, Miss., on the Yazoo
river. Over thirty negroes have died,
but no cases yet among the whites.

The centre of the United States has
been definitely fixed. It is Columbus,
Nebraska, 96 miles west of Omaha.

Obituary.

FLORA VIRGINIA, infant daughter of
F. C. and Sallie Lester, was born Aug.
11th, 1865, and departed this life, June
1st, 1867, at Enterprise, Miss., aged 9
months and 20 days.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to
health in a few weeks by a very simple rem-
edy, after having suffered for several years with
a severe lung affection, and that dread disease
Consumption—is anxious to make known to
his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of
the prescription used (free of charge), with
the directions for preparing and using the
same, which they will find a sure cure for
Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs,
Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections.
The only object of the advertiser in sending
the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and
spread information which he conceives to be
invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will
try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing,
and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing
the prescription, name, by return mail, will
please address:

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,

Williamsburg, Kings Co., Co., New York.

ERRORS OF YOUTH

A Gentleman who suffered for years from
Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all
the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for
the sake of suffering humanity, send free to
all who need it, the recipe and directions for
making the simple remedy by which he was
cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the ad-
vertiser's experience, can do so by addressing,
in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN,
42 Cedar Street, New York.

Bargains, Bargains.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned
are earnestly requested to give him a
call, and if you cannot pay, talk about it.
You may forget small matters after awhile.
You have doubtless known it to be the case.
Come and let us reason together.

D. P. GUNNELS.

Oxford, Ala. August 8, 1867.

AGNER WILLIAMS, COTTON FACTOR

AND

Commission Merchant.

Selma, Ala.

THANKFUL for the patron-
age heretofore extended him
again tenders his services to
the public in the sale of Cotton, Flour, &c.
Will advance Bidding & Rope to his patrons.
A liberal share of patronage respectfully
solicited.
Aug 5th, 1867.

Boarding.

FIVE or six young men, who may wish
to go to school or study a profession, can
be accommodated in a private family in this
place, with boarding, lodging, room, fire-
wood and lights, at \$15 per month, one half
or more taken in produce at the market price.
For further information, enquire at this Office.
Jacksonville, August 10, 1867.

WANTED to make an arrangement

with a live man in every county,
who wishes to make money, and can give
good references. No capital required. Will
sell a business now paying \$1,500 per month,
and rely on the profits for my pay. Address
J. C. TILTON, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Notice.

THOSE owing the firm of J. L. Pinson &
Bro. formerly of Alexandria, Ala. will
find their notes and accounts turned over to
H. L. Stevenson, Esq., for collection. I have
been forced to this arrangement, from the
fact that Mr. J. L. Pinson is a non-resident,
and I am not able to attend to the business.
F. M. PINSON.

August 10, 1867.

THE

MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER.

A New Feature.

Having determined, in addition to the usual
political, miscellaneous and local matter,
to devote a column daily and a page weekly,
to the promotion of the Agricultural, Stock
Raising, Domestic and Sporting interests of
Alabama, we respectfully solicit contributions
or correspondence on these topics. There be-
ing no other paper in the State giving special
attention to this department, we trust the Ad-
vertiser will receive the co-operation and sup-
port of those interested.

The Editor of the Advertiser is thoroughly
independent and conservative, dealing justly
and fairly with all men, and holding itself
above all factions and all parties, for the good
of the State and country.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.

One copy, one month \$ 1 00

" " three months 2 50

" " six months 5 00

" " twelve months 10 00

WEEKLY.

One copy, three months \$ 1 50

" " six months 2 50

" " twelve months 4 00

Six copies twelve months sent to one 20 00

Ten copies twelve months sent to one 30 00

Post office address 30 00

(This received for six months at the foregoing
rates.)

All subscriptions are payable strictly in ad-
vance; and, at the expiration of the time for
which payment is made, unless previously re-
newed, the name of the subscriber will be
stricken from our books.

REID & SCREWS,

Editors and Proprietors.

REDUCED RATES.

THE

MONTGOMERY MAIL,

ISSUED

Daily and Weekly.

AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.

By J. CARR GIBSON & Co.,

Proprietors.

JOSEPH HODGSON, { Editors.

J. F. WHITEFIELD, {

The proprietors of the Mail take pleasure
in announcing that they have materially re-
duced the Rates of Advertising and Subscrip-
tion, to wit:

On and after the first day of June, 1867,
rates of Subscription and Advertising will be
as follows:

TERMS OF THE DAILY MAIL.

Twelve months \$10 00

Six months 5 00

Three months 2 00

One month 1 00

Two weeks 70

One week 40

Single copies 10

Newsboys and Dealers will be furnished at
the rate of 60 cents per dozen.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY MAIL

ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

MORNING.

One copy, 1 year \$4 00

One copy, 6 months 2 50

Clubs of Ten, one year 20 00

Clubs of Twenty, one year 40 00

All subscriptions to the paper are discon-
tinued so soon as the time expires for which
payment has been made, unless renewed.

The MAIL HAS A CIRCULATION IN ALABAMA
UNRIVALLED BY ANY OTHER NEWSPAPER, and is
usually on the increase. It is the official or-
gan of the City of Montgomery, and, since
the first day of January last, has been award-
ed the publication of the list of letters in ac-
cordance with the law, requiring this list to
be published in the paper having the

LARGEST CIRCULATION.

In Politics, the MAIL is a fearless and in-
dependent advocate of CONSTITUTIONAL CONSER-
VATIVE UNION PRINCIPLES.

The DAILY MAIL contains all the latest tele-
graphic and general intelligence, full proceed-
ings of legislative bodies, &c., &c., while the
WEEKLY MAIL, being one of the Largest Sheets
in the South, is filled with reading matter of
value, embracing all the current news of the
week.

Subscriptions, Advertising and Job Print-
ing Solicited.

Money, IN REGISTERED LETTERS, may be
sent at our risk.

Bargains, Bargains.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned
are earnestly requested to give him a
call, and if you cannot pay, talk about it.
You may forget small matters after awhile.
You have doubtless known it to be the case.
Come and let us reason together.

D. P. GUNNELS.

Oxford, Ala. August 8, 1867.

The Jacksonville Female ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this In-
stitution will be resumed on
Monday, August 5th, 1867,

under the direction of REV. D. F.

SMITH, Principal, MISS MARY A. TURN-
LEY, Assistant, and Mrs. MARTHA E.

FRANCIS, Teacher of Music.

Other competent Assistants will be
employed if needed.

The course of study embraces all
branches of instruction usually taught
in Academies and High Schools.

Rates of Tuition per Session of
20 weeks.

First Class, \$15 00

2nd " 20 00

3rd " 25 00

4th " 30 00

Music, Extra, 25 00

French " 15 00

Contingent Fund, 2 00

A deduction of 20 per cent. will be made
in favor of those who will pay in advance or
quarterly.

No pupils will be received for a less period
than two months.

No deduction for absence, except in cases
of sickness.

Parents and guardians may feel assured
that the intellectual and moral improvement
of the pupils will be faithfully sought.

Free access will be granted to the different
Sabbath Schools and Churches in the Town,
as parents may direct.

As to health, good society, and opportu-
nities for religious instruction, Jacksonville
presents advantages equal, if not superior to
those of any Village or Town in Alabama.

Lectures will be delivered to the whole
school, at least, once every two weeks,
on some practical, moral or religious topic.

Board can be had in good families on re-
asonable terms.

F. L. WOODWARD, Chm'n.

J. F. GRANT, Sec'y.

J. C. FRANCIS,

A. ADAMS,

B. C. WILLY,

J. H. PRIVETT,

M. J. TURNLEY,

L. W. GANNAON,

W. H. FLEMING,

A. WOODS.

July 13, 1867.

NEW

DRUG STORE.

No. 3, Choice House, ROME, Ga.

"Short Profits and Quick Returns."

P. L. TURNLEY. W. S. GIBBONS.

Bloodiest Riot in the Annals of Tennessee.

[From the Nashville Dispatch, 26th.]

There were rumors yesterday of more trouble at Rogersville, but we could gather no reliable information to that effect.

August 1867, be observed in all our churches as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer—that God would be pleased to pour out His spirit upon us and upon all flesh; that he would show us our sins and help us, by a true repentance, to turn away from them; and that he would send forth laborers into his harvest, who may serve him more faithfully and efficiently than we have done; that he would build up the Church and comfort her waste places; that he would grant us all those blessings, temporal and spiritual, we have need of. And we further propose that this day of special fasting and prayer be preceded



of the Public Square.

He will visit Gadsden, and points on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, if some three or four should desire it. Feb. 23, '65.

BY
E. L. WOODWARD

Enquire at this Office.
Feb. 16 11

ROME STEAM ENGINE AND MACHINE WORKS, ROME, Ga.

NOBLES & MITCHELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Horizontal, Vertical and Portable
STEAM ENGINES,
From one to Five Hundred Horse Power
Locomotive, Flue, Tubular & Cy-
linder BOILERS,
Gasometers, Tanks, Smoke-Stacks,
BLAST PIPES,
COTTON PRESSES,
SUGAR MILLS, &c.
MACHINERY FOR
Rolling Mills,
Blast Furnaces,
Railroads,
Saw & Grist-mills, &c.
CASTINGS
Of every description up to 25,000 lbs. weight
Car wheels, Hammered, Locomotive
and Car Axles;
Mining Machinery
For Gold, Copper, Iron and Lead Mines;
Bridge-castings and Bolts;
All kinds of Machinery and
BRASS CASTINGS.

We have rebuilt our Works and have New
and Improved Machinery and Tools. RAIL-
ROAD, MEX. BRIDGE CONTRACTORS,
FURNACE & ROLLING MILL MEN, AND
MINING ENGINEERS, will find it to their
interest to send us their orders. We use only
the best material and do our work well.
We will GUARANTEE ALL WORK done at
our establishment.

Prices will be as low or lower than the
same work can be imported, or done at any
other establishment in the South.

Our long experience in the business and
the large contracts we have heretofore filled,
will guarantee satisfaction to our customers.

NOBLES & MITCHELL,
Jas. Nobles, Sr., Thos. P. Mitchell, Cash.
JOHN W. NOBLES, Master Mechanic & Draughtsm.
Wm. Noble, George Noble,
SAMUEL NOBLE, Superintendent.
July 21, 1866.

Something New, Useful and Saleable!

**Hawthurst's Soluble Blue and
Bleaching Powder.**

"TABLE MANNA," for Family Use, "NA-
TIONAL WASHING FLUID," "STARCH
POLISH," "MAGIC SOLDERING FLUID,"
"INDIAN PAINT ANNIHILATOR," "Good
Samaritan's Liniment," Silver Solu-
tion," &c. &c.

FAMILY RIGHTS FOR SALE

**1000 Agents Wanted. Male
and Female.**

A good reliable agent wanted in every town
to take entire control, for his neighborhood,
of several of the best, most saleable and pro-
fitable articles of every day life ever presented
to the public. Profits large—satisfaction
guaranteed. The right man or woman can
make from \$10 to \$20 a week easily. En-
close stamps for full description and illustrat-
ed catalogue. Samples sent free. Exclusive
control of territory given. Address,
New York Manufacturing,
37 Park Row, New York.

ATTENTION: Notice to Debtors.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of Ste-
venson & Pinson, either by note or ac-
count, are earnestly requested to come for-
ward without delay and make payment.

We sold our Goods at cash prices on short
time, for your accommodation, and you
ought to see to it, that we are not disap-
pointed, and our business increased by your long
neglect and delay. We need money and
must have it; and know of no other let-
ter way to obtain it, than from those who owe us.
STEVENSON & PINSON,
Jacksonville, July 6, 1867.

Blacksmithing.

THE undersigned, respectfully
inform the public that they are
prepared to execute Blacksmith
work of every description, in the neatest and
most durable manner, and at prices as low as
any other workman. Their shop is
near the Stage Stable on the west side of Main
street, south of the public square. One of us
formerly worked with Mr. A. Adams, to whom
he refers for information relative to
his ability to do good and faithful work.
Terms cash, or produce at market price.
STEPHEN L. McLEAN,
STEPHEN L. HOKE,
Jacksonville, June 29, 1867.

WILLIAM B. MARTIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS returned and re-opened his office at
No. 8, Office Row, Jacksonville, Ala.
He will practice in Calhoun, the adjoining
County, the District Court of the United
States at Huntsville and the Supreme Court of
the State at Montgomery.

Any business confided to his care will be
promptly and vigilantly attended to.
Feb. 9, 1867.

PHOTOGRAPHS, AMBROTYPES, &c.

E. GOODE, Artist.
(Formerly of Asheville, Ala.)
Rooms first door north of E. L. Wood
ward's Store.
June 16, 1866

Cheap but Valuable Land

480 ACRES of land, lying on Little
Wagon Creek, 12 miles west of Jack-
sonville, and one half mile from the Jack-
sonville and Gadsden Railroad, is now offered
for sale by the owners, who wish to remove to
Louisiana, at a little more than government
price. The land lies well, is well timbered,
has on it fine springs, a large portion good
soil, and 40 acres believed to contain a very
valuable stone quarry. It will be sold all to-
gether, or in subdivision of 40 or 20 acres.
For further particulars, enquire at this office.
May 18, 1867.

Sewing Machine for Sale.

A first-class Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing
Machine, but little worn and in good
order, for sale, very low.
Enquire at this Office.
Feb. 16, 1867.

Empire Sewing Machines

ARE SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS
For Family and Manufacturing Pur-
poses.

Agents wanted. Address, **EMPIRE S. M. CO.,**
616 Broadway, New York.

HERE'S YOUR STOVE!

The Home Comfort!
H. G. NOBLE.

DEALER IN
Tin Ware Stoves, &c.

HAS the pleasure of informing the
public that the above named **COOK-
ING STOVES**, which is rapidly
coming into use, and can be seen at
his Shop, Corner of Alabama and Franklin
streets. Having the advantage of twenty-
five years' experience in the business, he can
safely recommend the "Home Comfort" as
being superior to any other ever offered in this
market. It is more convenient, durable and
economical, and therefore the most desirable.
Call and see for yourself.
H. G. NOBLE.

W. C. LAND,

Watchmaker,
CONTINUES the Watch Repairing
business at McKeen's store, west
side of the public square. A good lot
of materials on hand, and work done with
despatch and at low rates to suit the times.
Jacksonville, Feb. 21, 1866

House and Lot to Rent.

A house containing four large rooms
and two outbuildings, suitable for a boarding
house, with kitchen, smoke house, and a
good garden, with choice fruit trees, and
well watered, will be rented on good
terms. For particulars, enquire at this
office.
April 20, 1868.

BROWN & PERKINS.

Pianos for the People
420 Broome St., N. Y.

We would call the attention of the public
and the trade to our elegant New Scale Pianos
in the following styles:

STYLE A. 7 octave Front large round
corners, plain case, either octagon or
curved legs, straight bottom, head mould-
ing on plinth. \$150
STYLE B. 7 octave, same as style A,
with serpentine moulding on plinth,
curved legs and lyre. \$200
STYLE C. 7 octave, front corners large
round, serpentine bottom, mouldings
same as on style B, curved lyre and
desk, fancy carved legs. \$250
STYLE D. 7 octave, four large round
corners, finished case, 22" lines, out-
rim and plinth, serpentine bottom, ar-
ched lyre and desk, elegant carved fruit
legs. \$280

The above styles are all finished in elegant
Rosewood cases and have the full iron frame,
French action, harp pedal, bevelled top, ivory
keys and key fronts, and exceed in overstrung
bass, nearly all the 7 octave Pianos now
manufactured. They are made of the best
materials, and for finish, durability, purity
and sweetness of tone, cannot be surpassed.

The four styles described above, embody
all the essential changes in exterior finish of
cases which are by many manufacturers run
up to 15 and 20 patterns.

We invite the attention of the public of
dealers and the profession, to a critical exam-
ination of the merits of our Pianos.

By avoiding the great expense attendant
upon costly factories and expensive ware-
houses in the city, we are enabled to offer these
Pianos at prices which defy competition, and
invite all to call and examine them before
purchasing elsewhere.

When references and testimonials are re-
quired by those about to purchase, instead of
presenting a display of professional names,
we refer to the parties to whom we have sold
our Pianos. Their judgment as to the real
merits of our instruments as to the durability,
touch, sweetness, and power of tone, standing
in time, &c., based on an actual experience,
being of far more value than the mere good
opinion of the Artist, however capable, who
secretly tells them in a warehouse, instruments
in perfect tune and order, which have just re-
ceived the workman's last finishing touches.

Our motto is
"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

Send for a Circular, to
BROWN & PERKINS,
No. 420 Broome Street, N. Y.

M. J. TURNER, G. I. TURNER,
M. J. & G. I. TURNER,

Attorneys at Law

AND
Solicitors in Chancery,
General Collecting Agents.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice Law in the counties of Cal-
houn, Talladega, Randolph, Cherokee,
Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, and DeKalb, in
the Supreme Court of the State, and in the U. S.
District Court, Northern and Middle Division
of Alabama.

NEW WOOL FACTORY,

At McKinnon's old stand on
Chocoma Creek, 14 miles be-
low Oxford and 22 above Mun-
ford. This splendid Machinery
has been purchased with a view
to suit the wants of the Southern people, be-
ing clothed entirely with a superior quality
of ENGLISH CARDS. It cannot fail to
give satisfaction where the wool is properly
prepared. Wool will be received from the
Depot at Mendenhall and returned free of charge.
Our old friends and the public generally
are respectfully invited to call and examine
our machinery.
June 22, 1867.—3m.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the
public, that they have procured the large
and commodious Livery stable recently kept
by Mr. J. H. Sargent, and will be prepared to
accommodate all persons who may wish to
hire Hacks, Buggies or saddle Horses. They
will also feed transient horses and mules, and
be prepared to work Gardens and Patches,
and have Horses and Mules for sale upon ad-
vantageous terms to purchasers.

They will endeavor to be at all times pre-
pared to accommodate promptly those who
may desire their assistance, and therefore so-
licit a liberal patronage.
R. H. WYNE & CO.
Jacksonville, Feb. 2, 1867.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.

A LECTURE on the Nature,
Treatment, and Radical Cure of
Semenal weakness, or Spermatitis,
Induced by self-abuse; Involuntary E-
missions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and
Impediments to Marriage generally; Con-
sumption, Epilepsy, and Pits, Mental & Phys-
ical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CUL-
VERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green
Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admi-
rable Lecture, clearly proves from his own ex-
perience that the awful consequences of self-
abuse may be effectually removed without
medicine and without dangerous surgical op-
erations, blisters, instruments, rings, or cor-
dials, pointing out a mode of cure at once cer-
tain and effectual, by which every sufferer,
no matter what his condition may be, may
cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically.
This Lecture will prove a Boon to
thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in plain envelope, to any
address, postage, on receipt of six cents, and
two post stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's
"Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address
the publishers,
CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, N. Y. P. O. Box 4,586.

NEW GOODS. CALICOES, DOMESTICS &c.

Just Received and For Sale by
WOODWARD
June 8, 1867.

Pay Up!

Yes, the time has arrived. Wheat
is ready for market, and you can get a
fair price. I expect punctuality, for
"Old things are done away,"
So call in at once and pay.
E. L. WOODWARD.
July 20th, 1867.

Empire Sewing Machine Co.

Principal Office, 616 Broadway,
NEW YORK.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Ma-
chine. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion
Sewing Machine. It is a long considered im-
provement, its position being all positive,
it is not liable to get out of order. It is the
best Family Machine. Notice is called to our
new and improved Manufacturing Machine,
for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. A-
gents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will
be given. No consignments made.
EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.

CHEAP PRINTING PAPER.

To Editors and Publishers.

LETTER FROM W. G. CLARK, Esq., President
OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

ATLANTA, April 19, 1867.

J. S. THRASHER Esq.,
Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure to
communicate to you the following resolution
of the Southern Press Association:

Resolved, That as a testimonial of our ap-
preciation for the zealous, faithful and effec-
tive service of John S. Thrasher, Esq., as
Superintendent of this Association in years
past, we hereby tender him the thanks of this
Association, and commend him to the com-
plimentary position of Agent of the Southern
Press Association in the City of New York.

The terms of commendation employed in
the above resolution do no more than justice
to your important services during your Su-
perintendency—services which none can more
highly appreciate than myself. Should oc-
casion require, I shall be glad to avail myself
of the aid procured for by the resolution.
Very Respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
W. G. CLARK, President.

NOTICE.

I would respectfully request every daily,
tri-weekly, semi-weekly, weekly and monthly
journal south of the Potomac and Ohio
rivers and the 36 deg. 30 min. parallel of lat-
tude West of the Mississippi, to publish this
advertisement twice, and send to me at New
York, each time, a copy of the paper contain-
ing it, post paid, with bill for the same.

It is desirable in my combinations to se-
cure cheaper printing paper for my Southern
journals, that I shall have the fullest in-
formation regarding the sizes of paper used by
the several publications, and I can procure it
in no other way than by requesting particu-
lar attention to the need of sending copy of
the publication with the bill.

I desire it sent twice to provide against mail
failures, and that they be post paid to secure
post office delivery.

J. S. THRASHER,
Box 5930 New York, N. Y.

ALA. & TENN. RIVER R. R.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
12 Hours to Atlanta and \$8.00 saved
24 Hours to Chocoma and \$18 saved.

On and after Monday June 11, 1866,
Trains on this road will run as follows:

Through Passenger & Freight Trains.
Passenger trains will leave Selma
daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M.
will arrive at Blue Mountain
daily (except Sundays) at 4 night
will leave Blue Mountain
(except Sundays) at 4 A. M.
will arrive at Selma (ex-
cept Sundays) at 12 noon.

Freight Trains, until further notice,
will leave Selma Mondays, Wednesdays
and Fridays at 6:15 A. M.
Arrive at Blue Mountain at 7:50 P. M.
Will leave Blue Mountain Tues-
days, Thursdays & Saturdays at 5:15 A. M.
Arrive at Selma at 7:30 P. M.

Passenger trains connect at Selma with
trains to Montgomery and Mobile, and
with the Selma and Meridian Railroad for Vicks-
burg, New Orleans and the West. At Blue
Mountain they connect with Taylor, Gilmer
& Co's splendid line of Coaches from there
to Rome, Ga., and thence by rail to Atlanta,
Savannah, Charleston, Chattanooga and all
points North and East.

Through fare from Selma to Kingston on
Western and Atlantic Railroad ONLY \$12.00
E. G. BARNEY,
June 9, 1866. Supt. & Agent for Lease.

DR. M. W. FRANCIS,

HAS resumed the duties of his
profession in all its branches.
Office, N. W. Corner of Public
Square,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

November 18, 1865—4f.

JOHN FOSTER, WM. H. FORNEY, FOSTER & FORNEY, Attorneys at Law,

Jacksonville, Alabama.

WILL practice in the Counties of Calhoun,
Talladega, Randolph, St. Clair, Chero-
kee, DeKalb and the Supreme Court of the
State.
Dec. 23d, 1865.

G. C. ELLIS, J. H. CALDWELL, ELLIS & CALDWELL, Attorneys at Law,

AND
Solicitor in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

HAVING associated themselves in the
practice of Law, will practice together,
except in cases, in the counties of
Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolph,
Cherokee and DeKalb. Jan. 6, 1866.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE LIFE, LETTERS, SPEECHES, &c. of MON. ALEXANDER H. STEVENS.

By Henry Cleveland,
Late Editor of the Augusta (Ga.) Constitu-
tionalist.

Send for Circulars and see our terms, and
a full description of the work. Address
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.
Feb. 16, 1867.

GROVESTEEN & CO. Piano Forte Manufacturers,

493, Broadway, New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade
is invited to our New Scale, Seven
Octave, Rosewood Piano-Fortes,
which for volume and purity of tone are un-
rivalled by any hitherto offered in this mar-
ket. They contain all the modern improve-
ments—French grand action, harp pedal, iron
frame, over-strung bass, etc.—and each in-
strument being made under the personal su-
pervision of Mr. J. H. Grovesteen, who has
a practical experience of over thirty years in
their manufacture, is fully warranted in every
particular.

The "Grovesteen Piano-Forte"
is invited to the highest award of merit at the
celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the
best makers of London, Paris, Germany,
Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York;
and also at the American Institute for five
successive years, the Gold and Silver Medals
from both of which can be seen at our ware-
rooms.

By the introduction of improvements we
make a still more perfect Piano-Forte, and
manufacturing largely, with a strict eye sys-
tem, are enabled to offer these instruments at
a price which will preclude all competition.
Our prices are from \$100 to \$200 cheaper
than any other first-class Piano-Fortes.
Terms—Net cash in current funds.
Descriptive circulars sent free.
Jan. 12, 1867—1f

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW! LIGHT FOR THE MILLION!

A VALUABLE DISCOVERY!
The Eureka Illuminating Oil

Costs only One Cent for three hours. Cheap,
Clean and Neat. No Smoke. No Offen-
sive Smell. No Grease. No Chim-
ney. Not Explosive. Costs only
25 Cts. Per Gallon.
No Family should be
without it.

Samples for testing will be sent prepaid, on
receipt of 50 cents. County and State Rights
for sale on liberal terms, either for Cash, Real
Estate or Personal Property. Address,
Eureka Oil Manufacturing Co.,
37 Park Row, New York.

A. D. PIERCE, S. P. SMITH, J. H. COOPER,
PIERCE, COOPER & CO.

Wholesale and Retail GROCERS

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
Pitner's Corner, Broad St., Rome, Ga.

Will Receive and Sell, Ship
or Store COTTON and other
Produce for the Planters. Mr.
J. P. Cooper, who has had long experience
in the Cotton trade, will give his special at-
tention to that branch of the business.
Rome, Ga., Sept. 28, 1866.—4m.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.

Court of Probate for said County,
July 31st, 1867.

THIS day came Irvin Martin and Clark
Martin, Administrators with the Will
annexed, of the Estate of Levin Martin, de-
ceased; and filed in said court, their accounts
and vouchers for a final settlement of their
said accounts, as Administrators as aforesaid.

It is thereupon ordered that the 26th day of
August, 1867, be set apart for making said
final settlement, and that notice be given by
publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a
weekly newspaper, printed and published in
said county, for three successive weeks, prior
to said day, as a notice to all persons en-
titled to be and appear at a special term of
said court, on said 26th day of August, A. D.
1867, and contest said account, if they think
proper.

A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.

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1867, and contest said account, if they think
proper.

A. WOODS,
Judge of Probate.

U. S. Internal Revenue, Collector's Office, 3d District, Alabama.

Notice is hereby given that William M. Bell
will make a collection of the tax assessed against you for the
year 1866 has been transmitted to me by
the Assessor of this District. Unless this
tax is paid in ten days from date, costs will
accrue, and if payment is delayed beyond
twenty days, the law provides for the col-
lection of the same by distraint, with a penalty
of 5 per centum and other charges addi-
tional.

Citizens of Calhoun county pay to H. F.
Vernon, Dep. Col. &c. Jacksonville.
ROBT. JOHNSTON.
This annual tax contains Special taxes,
(Generally known,) incomes, gold watches,
carriages, silverware, &c.
July 6, 1867—2f.

NOTICE. State of Alabama, St. Clair county Probate Court, June 24th, 1867.

THE Estate of Henry Box, Jr. deceased,
having this day been declared insolvent
by said court; it is ordered that the 12th day
of August, 1867, be appointed a day for H. W.
Box, administrator of said estate, to ap-
pear and make settlement of his accounts pre-
paratory to turning over the property of said
deceased, which now remains unadministered
to whosoever shall succeed to the further
administration thereof; at which time all
persons in interest can appear and contest
the correctness of said account, and the allow-
ance thereof, if they think proper.
JNO. W. INZER, Judge.
July 6, 1867.—1f—24 00.

NOTICE. Probate Court of St. Clair County Ala. May 27th, 1867.

THIS day came John C. Brower, Sheriff &
administrator ex officio, de bonis non of
the estate of Andrew J. Baldwin, deceased,
and filed his application in the form and un-
der oath, praying for an order of sale of cer-
tain Lands described therein, and belonging
to said estate, for the purpose of paying
debts, upon the ground that there is no other
property out of which to pay the debts.

It is ordered, that the 8th day of July,
1867, be appointed a day for hearing such ap-
plication, at which time all parties in interest
can appear and contest the same if they think
proper.
JNO. W. INZER, Judge.
June 8, 1867.—\$14 00.

NOTICE. LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

LETTERS of Administration on the Es-
tate of Curtis G. Benson, Senior, late of
St. Clair County and State of Alabama, de-
ceased, having been granted to the under-
signed on the 20th day of May, 1867, by the
Hon. Jno. W. Inzer, Judge of the Probate
court of said county; Notice is hereby given
that all persons having claims against

Jacksonville Republican.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY J. F. GRANT.

From the Chronicle and Sentinel.
Notes on the Situation, No. VII.

BY B. H. HILL.

The late civil war did not end by any formal treaty of peace. The United States, though recognizing by all the departments of their Federal Government, the Confederate States as a belligerent party, would not recognize the right of making a treaty by their enemy less a sort of separation or independence should be implied.

We must therefore, look to the grounds of difference which brought on the conflict; to the declaration by the United States of the purposes of the war as made at the beginning and during the progress of the war, and to the conditions or stipulations of the surrender, for the terms of peace, and the consequent rights of the victor and the obligations of the vanquished. For we must admit that the doctrines of the issue, as insisted upon by the United States, and the purposes and demands of the United States in making and carrying on the war, and the terms of the surrender, and, therefore, make the law of the peace for both parties—being thus demanded by the one party and conceded by the other.

The Southern States insisted: 1. That the Federal Constitution was a compact, to which the States were parties as separate and independent States, and therefore, were parties with the right, by virtue of their separate sovereignty, of withdrawal from the compact when, in the judgment of the State withdrawing, her interest or safety required withdrawal.

2. That the administration of the common government by a sectional party—sectional because organized on principles of avowed hostility to a right of property held by the citizens of the Southern States and recognized in the Constitution—would endanger the interest and safety of such States; and therefore justified the exercise of the right claimed to withdraw.

Many in the South believed this right to withdraw would be conceded by the party then coming into power in the United States, and that, therefore, the secession would be peaceable. They were encouraged to believe this, because this doctrine, though now and for years advocated at the South, did really originate in New England, and first came as a threat from that quarter of the Union; because also, many of the prominent organs and leaders of the new party did concede the right, and some declared if the Southern States chose to exercise it, they should do so in peace.

But this impression proved to be a very fatal mistake; and it is very certain that the United States, and every department of their government, in the beginning and throughout the duration of the struggle, and until after the final surrender, did deny in every official form, both the right of withdrawal, the validity of the attempt to withdraw, as well as the sufficiency of the case made to justify the attempt.

Thus the right of a State to withdraw from the Union became the great, leading question of difference between the parties to the conflict, as made by all the official records, and was the main question to be decided by the conflict. The South insisted the Union was dissolved; the North denied it; they joined in battle to decide the question.

In Mr. Lincoln's first inaugural address we find the following language: "It follows from these views that no State, upon its own mere motion, can lawfully get out of the Union; that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void." "I, therefore, consider that, in view of the Constitution and laws, the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability, I shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union shall be faithfully executed in all the States."

Here, two things are plainly asserted by the Executive power of the United States: 1. That the Union is not and cannot be broken by the separate States; and 2. That this doctrine shall be maintained.

In July, 1861, the Congress of the U. S. with almost entire unanimity, resolved.

"That this war is not waged, on our part, in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States; but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution; and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and, as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease."

Now, let us analyze this resolution & we find that it asserts three very distinct propositions:

1. It declares what is not the purpose of the war: It is not in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation.

2. It declares what is the purpose of the war: "To defend and maintain the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, & rights of the several States unimpaired."

3. It declares when the war shall cease: "As soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease;" that is, as soon as the Constitution is maintained and the Union preserved with all the dignity, equality and rights of the States unimpaired, the war ought to cease.

Ten days afterward the Congress again declared, on motion of a New England Radical, their "fixed determination to maintain the supremacy of the government, and the integrity of the Union of all these United States." And with the single exception of Mr. Breckinridge, this resolution was unanimous in the Senate.

Quotations of like character could be multiplied until there should be no end of the books that should be written, but these which I have made are so clear, so explicit, so official, and make the single purpose of the war on the part of the United States so distinct that I could not make it more explicit by a thousand additional proofs. That single purpose, at this time, was to defend the Constitution, and to preserve the Union of all the States.

Now, I have conceded, and here repeat, that either party, during the struggle, may increase his demands, or enlarge his purposes in waging the war; and these additional demands or purposes being proclaimed and made known to the other party before the surrender, while "his men and arms remain," may be claimed as one of the results decided by the war, and as making part of the terms of peace—Such demands, it is true, must be reasonable, and such purposes must be within the laws of war. For instance, either party, within the time prescribed, may demand the removal of the cause of the war so that it may not produce a renewal of the conflict; or, in case of an unjust war or of unnecessary or unreasonable prolongation of the struggle, may demand the expenses of the war; or, in case of rebellion, may insist on excepting from the amnesty the authors of the disturbance to be brought to legal trial; or if a cruel and barbarous nation were to give distinct notice to rebels that they must expect no quarters; that they must consider, in case of surrender, that their lives or property or both are forfeited, the world might be shocked and humanity made ashamed; but the rebels ought not to complain, for in that case they are notified that they must submit to the declared will of the conqueror, & ought to fight to extermination. But as such demands are usually cruel, they ought to be made known before the surrender, with unusual distinctness, lest the weaker party, relying on the law of nature and humanity, to save something by not fighting to extermination, should be entrapped into a surrender which accomplishes what they intended by surrendering to escape.

I repeat, the only demand made by the United States in the beginning was that the people of the Confederate States should "lay down their arms, retire to their homes and obey the laws," because thereby the United States sought to accomplish the only purpose of the war, to wit: The defeat of secession and the preservation of the Union.

The question is, did the U. States during the war and before the surrender, make other demands or avow additional purposes and make them known to the Confederates? I have been unable to find any other and believe no other man is able to find any other, legitimate or official demands or declared purposes.

I find many individual threats, and I find also acts of confiscation, suspension of habeas corpus, and such like acts, but then they are declared to be, what indeed their very natures make them, war measures—to end with the war, & to make no part of the terms or law of peace. They were adopted as means to accomplish the one great original purpose, to force us to lay down our arms, and thus preserve the Union. Mr. Lincoln did promise a liberal exercise of the pardoning power, from which it may be claimed to imply that he would except some from the amnesty, but he could only except them for a legal trial, and I suppose even Mr. Lincoln did not doubt the result of a fair trial, unless of some one who made war on the U. States before the secession of his State.

For though the result of the war did decide that secession was void, yet, as intent is the essence of crime, it did not and could not decide, that one who honestly believed that secession was legal, was bound to know it was void before decision made it so. And though

the result establishes that secession is and was and must remain void; yet he who honestly believed, at the time, that secession was either a Constitutional or revolutionary right, or that his allegiance was due to his State when secession was asserted, or who believed the coercion of a State was a crime, could not become a criminal by acting on his honest belief. But if a man, before the secession of his State, made war on the United States by seizing her forts or otherwise; or, if while holding an office under an oath to support the Constitution of the United States, he used the functions of that very office, by overt acts, to destroy the Union, such a man acts as a traitor and might, with some show of reason, have been excepted from the amnesty and reserved for trial. I think, however, true wisdom and a peaceful future required entire amnesty for all the past, and careful abstinence from all oppressive acts in the future.

During the war, Mr. Lincoln, as President of the United States, issued his proclamation, emancipating slaves in certain States and parts of States. But this, itself, was declared to be a war measure only. Afterward the Congress had proposed to the States an amendment to the Constitution, abolishing slavery everywhere. But the States had not ratified it. It was therefore, only a proposition undetermined at the time of the surrender. After the surrender the slave States accepted and ratified this proposed amendment, and thus by the act of the slave States after the surrender, this amendment became a portion of the Constitution. Therefore, the abolition of slavery may, in fact, though not in legal strictness, be counted as one of the things decided by the war, and as being part of the law of peace. It is a noticeable fact, also, that although Mr. Lincoln included the acceptance of emancipation as part of the terms at the conference in Hampton Roads, yet neither he nor Gen. Grant, nor any other power, alluded to this as a part of the terms during the negotiations for, nor at the time of the acceptance of the surrender. The only conditions of the surrender were to submit to the laws, and not take up arms against the United States.

What then, did the war decide, and what, by that decision, is the law of peace? Here it is, and here is all: Secession is void; the Constitution is maintained; the Union is preserved, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, with the single exception of the abolition of slavery through the consent of the original States.

And when our people, after the surrender, took an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereafter, they were to support the above decision, and nothing more.

The meeting of the Convention in these States, to conform their Constitutions and laws to the change brought by the abolition of slavery, was proper, and a result of the agreement to emancipate. The appointment of provisional civil officers by the President to enable these conventions to be called and to act, was proper machinery to accomplish the end. Further than this no reconstruction was ever needed or was legal or proper. But for the abolition of slavery the States would have been restored to their old Constitutions and government, as they existed at the time of secession.

Every proposition in these Military bills has been originated since the war; not one of them was demanded during the war, or was made a condition of the surrender. There is not a respectable publicist or law writer, ancient or modern, heathen or Christian, which can be quoted to sustain them.

By every such author the attempt to prescribe new terms after the surrender is *infamous*—is a breach of the peace; is a new declaration of war, and is a most perfidious abandonment of the most sacred of obligations in the face of mankind.

Nay, more: these Military Bills are disunion bills. Those who propose them are disunionists; those who advocate them are disunionists; those who consent to or accept them are disunionists. And they are disunionists, too; not, like the secessionists, as a principle—asserting a simply doubtful right; but they are disunionists in the teeth of the very decision of the war itself, and disunionists who do not seek to accomplish their ends in an open; manly way, but who destroy the Union under pretence of preserving it; who trample on the Constitution under oath to support it; who continue the war after resistance has ceased; who fight an unarmed people, and too their own impoverished victims.

People often say they do not believe the newspapers yet nearly all they talk about, and the most they know about anything, they learn from the papers. Isn't it so? Then take the newspapers.

"WOOD'S" PRIZE MOWERS AND REAPERS!

Over 60,000 manufactured and now in use in this country and Europe.

These world renowned machines were awarded the first prize, Ten Pounds Sterling, at the Great Quadrennial Trial at Plymouth England, July, 1865, and at the Great National Field Trial, held at Auburn, N. Y., in July, 1866, the First Premium, GRAND GOLD MEDAL.

THE PRIZE MOWER, While it retains all the advantages which has made it so universal a favorite, is greatly improved by the addition of **Steel Lined Guards,** **New Pitman Connections,** **Stronger Knives,** **Spring Seat,** **Adjustable Folding Shoe,**

Making it a perfect machine. The lightest draft, the most durable, and at the same time the most simple, and best cutting machine in the world.

THE SELF-RAKE REAPER! Is justly called the "Victor of every contest" and is constructed on the most scientific principles. The new Mowing Attachment gives general satisfaction and makes one of the most convenient combined Self-Rake Reapers known, and we fully warrant it.

THE HAND RAKE REAPER, Is at the same time the cheapest and the best of its kind ever offered.

It cuts a swath five feet wide in Reaping, and four and a half feet in Mowing. As a Mower it is equal to the best Folding Bar Machine in use. The ease with which it is managed, and in changing from Mower to Reaper, or vice-versa, will at once recommend it.

Manufactured by the **WALTER A. WOOD**

Mowing & Reaping Machine Co
Hosick Falls, N. Y.
GENERAL SALESROOMS,
40 Courtlandt Street, N. Y.
206 Lake Street, Chicago.
FOREIGN OFFICE,
77 Upper Thames Street, London.
Descriptive Catalogues sent on application. April 13, '67.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
ALABAMA STREET,

Atlanta Georgia.

WHITE and WHITE, Proprietors.

BRYSON and WILEY, Clerks.

JOHN FOSTER, WM. H. FORNEY.

FOSTER & FORNEY,
Attorneys at Law,
Jacksonville Alabama.
Will practice in the Counties of Calhoun, Talladega, Randolph, St. Clair, Cherokee, DeKalb and the Supreme Court of the State.
Dec. 23d, 1865.

WANTED, AGENTS.—\$250 per month THE YEAR ROUND, or 200 PER CENT PROFIT ON COMMISSION. We guarantee the above salary or commission to active, industrious agents at their own homes, to introduce an article of *indispensable utility* in every household. For full particulars call on, or address **G. W. JACKSON & CO.,** 11 South Street, Baltimore, Md.

Stonewall! Stonewall!!

THE undersigned are authorized agents to receive subscriptions in Calhoun county Ala. for "The Life and Campaigns of General (Stonewall) Jackson," by T. R. L. Dabney, of Virginia.

The Standard Biography of the Immortal Hero. The only edition authorized by his widow. The author, a personal friend and Chief of Staff of the Christian Soldier. Sold only by subscription.—Apply at once. **D. F. SMITH, J. B. McCAIN,** Feb 16.

WILLIAM J. SHARP'S

Improved Billiard Tables,
With his **PATENT CUSHIONS,**
Well known to be superior to any now in use.

Manufactured, 43 Mercer St. N. Y.

THE great popularity of SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES has rendered it necessary to make arrangements, in order to supply the increasing demand, and he is now prepared to fill any order with which his patron, or the public generally may favor him.

W. J. Sharp having had practical experience for nearly twenty years, in the manufacture of Billiard Tables, and having made a number of valuable improvements, he guarantees a Table, which for elasticity of touch, mechanical finish and appearance, will challenge competition.

His newly invented patent Cushions having been pronounced by the most competent judges to be superior to any now in use, he is enabled to furnish the best Billiard Table manufactured in the United States, and sustain the name which Sharp's Tables so justly have acquired.

Balls, Cues and Trimmings constantly on hand. Old Cushions repaired at short notice. Orders by mail punctually attended to. Send for descriptive circular and price list. **W. J. SHARP,** 43 Mercer Street, New York.

DURYEE'S VIOLINE.

A New Writing Fluid.

Of a Beautiful Violet Color, ALSO VIOLINE COPYING FLUID, To Copy Without Press. MANUFACTURED BY THE **Manhattan Ink and Color Co.** 49 LIBERTY STREET.

To Painters Furniture and other Manufacturers.

YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE **MANHATTAN PAINT OIL,** 90 Cents Per Gallon. Invented by G. DURYEE, M. D. Chemist of New York.

Who has spent several years experimenting for a substitute for Linseed Oil.

It is well known that flaxseed gives to oil from flaxseed its lasting virtues; therefore, a chemical combination of albumen with any other oil would make it equally valuable.

Knowing the prejudice against a new oil, especially after the odium of many failures, we have awaited severe tests before entering the arena. Neither shall we make vain promises or leave the merits of our oil with those who use it. We dare say this much, that after two years' trial, in all weather, this oil has been found as indestructible as the best boiled linseed oil.

It may be thinned with turpentine or raw linseed oil.

With lime it dries in six hours!

With zinc it gives the lustre of Damar varnish.

For a roofing oil it will be found just the thing.

The price is about two-thirds that of flaxseed oil.

It will not injure the most delicate colors, nor will it crack or peel off.

Furniture Manufacturers will like it for first coats to varnish on.

Boiler makers and Iron Finishers will here find a substitute having the appearance of copper varnish.

Ship Painters are asked to give it a trial.

Among the many parties who have tried it we take pleasure in referring to:

The Mosely Corrugated Iron Roofing and Bridge Co., of Boston & New York.

G. Whitlock, Brookl. P. Long, New York.

Ly. Navy Yard, Mr. Gibbs, of Pacific J. C. Fowles, N. Y. S. S. Co., N. Y.

New York, Nov. 16, 1867.

To **MANHATTAN PAINT OIL CO.**

I take pleasure in stating that I have used your Paint Oil on wood and iron, with different kinds of paint, and have no hesitation in saying that, in my opinion, it makes a better coating than linseed, and that, for all purposes where exposed to weather, is much preferable. Yours, **J. T. WILBURN.**

Brown Metallic Paint, 21 cents per lb. Varnish for Housework, and First Coats Furniture, \$2 per gallon.

SOLD BY DEALERS IN PAINT OIL, &c.

MANUFACTURED BY **The Manhattan Paint Oil Co.,** 49 Liberty St., New York

G. E. ELIUS, J. H. CALDWELL.

ELLIS & CALDWELL,

Attorneys at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Law, will practice together, except in criminal cases, in the counties of Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolph, Cherokee and DeKalb. Jan. 6, 1866.

A. D. FITNER, S. P. SMITH, J. H. COOPER.

FITNER, COOPER & CO.

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Fitner's Corner, Broad St., Rome, Ga.

Will receive and Sell, Ship, or Store COTTON and other Produce for the Planters. Mr. J. H. Cooper, who has had long experience in the Cotton trade, will give his special attention to that branch of the business. Rome, Ga., Sept. 28, 1866.—Gm.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW!

LIGHT FOR THE MILLION!

A VALUABLE DISCOVERY!

The Eureka Illuminating Oil

Costs only One Cent for three hours. Cheap, Clean and Neat. No Smoke. No Offensive Smell. No Grease. No Chime. Not Explosive. Costs only

25 Cts. Per Gallon.

No Family should be without it.

Samples for testing will be sent prepaid, on receipt of 50 cents. County and State Rights for sale on liberal terms, either for Cash, Real Estate or Personal Property. Address, **Eureka Oil Manufacturing Co.,** 37 Park Row, New York.

Cheap but Valuable Land

480 ACRES of Land, lying on Little Waukey Creek, 12 miles west of Jacksonville, and one half mile from the Jacksonville and Gadsden Railroad, is now offered for sale by the owners, who wish to remove to Louisiana, at a little more than government price. The land lies well, is well timbered, has on it fine springs, a large portion good soil, and 40 acres believed to contain a very valuable slate quarry. It will be sold all together, or in subdivision of 40 or 20 acres. For further particulars, enquire at this office. May 18, 1867.

CHOISE HOTEL,

BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.

J. C. RAWLINS, Proprietor.

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Something New, Useful and Saleable!

Hawthurst's Soluble Blue and Bleaching Powder.

"TABLE MAINTNA." for Family Use, "NATIONAL WASHING FLUID," "STARCH POLISH," "MAGIC SOLDERING FLUID," "INDIAN PAINTY INK," "Good Samaritan's Liniment," Silver Solution," &c. &c.

FAMILY RIGHTS FOR SALE

1000 Agents Wanted. Male and Female.

A good reliable agent wanted in every town to take entire control, for his neighborhood, of several of the best, most saleable and profitable articles of every day life ever presented to the public. Profits large—satisfaction guaranteed. The right man or woman can make from \$10 to \$20 a week easily. Enclose stamps for full description and illustrated catalogue. Samples sent free. Exclusive control of territory given. Address, **New York Manufacturing Co.,** 37 Park Row, New York.

ROME

STEAM ENGINE

AND

MACHINE WORKS,

ROME, Ga.

NOBLES & MITCHELL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Horizontal, Vertical and Portable

STEAM ENGINES,

From one to Five Hundred Horse Power

Locomotive, Flue, Tubular & Cylinder BOILERS,

Gasometers, Tanks, Smoke-Stacks,

BLAST PIPES,

COTTON PRESSES,

SUGAR MILLS, &c.

MACHINERY FOR

Rolling Mills,

Blast Furnaces,

Railroads,

Saw & Grist-mills, &c

CASTINGS

Of every description up to 25,000 lbs. weight. Car wheels, Hammered, Locomotive and Car Axles.

Mining Machinery

For Gold, Copper, Iron and Lead Mines.

Bridge-castings and Bolts;

All kinds of Machinery and

BRASS CASTINGS.

We have rebuilt our Works and have New and Improved Machinery and Tools. RAILROAD MEN, BRIDGE CONTRACTORS, FURNACE & ROLLING MILL MEN, AND MINING ENGINEERS, will find it to their interest to send us their orders. We use only the best material and do our work well. We will GUARANTEE ALL WORK done at our establishment.

Prices will be as low or lower than the same work can be imported, or done at any other establishment in the South.

Our long experience in the business and the large contracts we have heretofore filled, will guarantee satisfaction to our customers.

NOBLES & MITCHELL,

Jas. Nobles, Sr., Thos. P. Mitchell, Cash.

John W. Noble, Master Mechanist & Draughtsman

Wm. Noble, George Noble,

Sargent, Noble, Superintendent.

July 21, 1867.

ATTENTION:

Notice to Debtors.

All persons indebted to the firm of Stevenson & Pinson, either by note or account, are earnestly requested to come forward without delay and make payment.

We sold you Goods at cash prices on short time, for your accommodation, and you ought to see to it, that we are not disappointed, and our business impeded by your long neglect and delay. We need money and must have it; and know of no other or better way to obtain it, than from those who owe us.

STEVENS & PINSON.

Jacksonville, July 6, 1867.

Blacksmithing.

THE undersigned, respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to execute Blacksmith work of every description, in the neatest and most durable manner, and at prices as

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1867.

Terms of Subscription.
For one year, in advance, \$3 00
For six months, " " 1 75
Terms of Advertising.
One square of ten lines or less,
first insertion, \$2 00
Each subsequent insertion, 1 00
Over one square counted as two, over two as three, &c. A liberal discount made on advertisements continued for three, six, or twelve months.
Announcement of Candidates, \$5 00
Outlines charged at advertising rates.

D. M. FULENWEIDER, with **ROGGS, MOTT & WOODS**, of Selma, is our authorized Agent, to contract, receive and receipt for subscription and advertising for the Republican.

BLANK LAND DEEDS AND DEEDS OF TRUST, neatly and correctly printed, for sale by the quire or single copy, at this office. Also every description of Blanks for Justices of the Peace.

Turnip Seed.
A number of papers of sound, fresh Turnip Seed, of last year's growth have been left at this office for sale—papers very large—price ten cents.

About this time last year, in consequence of the scarcity of money, we proposed to our patrons that we would take various articles of produce at the market price for subscriptions due and in advance. But it turned out that the crops failed and produce was about as scarce as money; consequently we have not collected during the last year ten per cent. of the subscription due; but we have waited patiently until the present time. Now we renew the same proposition to take wheat, flour, corn, tallow, beeswax, &c., and as crops are abundant, we know that those who desire to pay can pay, and if they do not, we can come to no other conclusion than that they never intend to do so; and will be compelled to discontinue their papers and collect the amount due the best way we can. We know this proposition is not unreasonable, and hope it will not be unheeded in a single instance, without some satisfactory reason given.

An Apprentice to learn the Printing Business, will be taken at this office if application is made soon. One between the ages of 14 & 17 would be preferred.

Rev. A. T. SPALMING, of Mobile, will preach in the Baptist Church of this place, next Sabbath at 11 o'clock A. M., D. V.

The first open boll of cotton was brought to our office yesterday morning, by Mr. B. Denman. It was raised on the place of Col. T. R. Williams, near Town.

New Sewing Machine.—We examined the other day a new Sewing Machine, manufactured by Ellis & McCathern, of Louisville, Ky. This is called the "Common Sense Family Sewing Machine," and comes nearest to what the name indicates, than any of the machines we have ever examined, by its simplicity of construction, its durability, and freedom from complication and liability to get out of order, and if it should, can easily be understood in all its parts, and repaired or put in order by any body using it. It works smoothly, neatly and rapidly, and is warranted by the manufacturers to perform good work for three years. It is cheap and we have little doubt but it will be found more useful and valuable than many descriptions of machines which cost more than three times its price.

Mr. J. M. Forbes, of Oxford, is agent for the sale of these machines in this State, and will take the names of persons who may desire them, and deliver the machines at any specified time. Mr. F. will pass through the country, and exhibit a model machine, and in his absence, a note addressed to him at Oxford will be attended to.

Your **Short Cows**—Should not be permitted to rust, your dogs should not bite your neighbor, your low grounds should be well drained, your cribs should never become empty, you should rise before breakfast, work all day, and if you wish your sick wife to meet you with grateful curls, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes, carry home with you a bottle of English Female Balm.

seed Wheat.
We have an opportunity to procure for any of our friends who may desire, a superior quality of English White Spring Wheat, delivered in sack at a Depot in Sweet-water valley, E. Tenn. and Express freight paid to Rome, at \$2 per bushel. We sowed last year 2 1/2 acres of this kind of wheat, which produced more than a double the ordinary kind. A specimen of this wheat has been seen and admired by many at our office.

Those who want the wheat must apply immediately, as we are requested to forward the money by Express, by the 1st of September. Each man's wheat will be shipped separately to himself, to care of any one in Rome he may designate.

The income from the tax on dogs in Indiana this year, will amount

to nearly \$160,000. This is applied to reimbursing sheep owners for sheep killed by dogs, and the surplus is devoted to the school fund.

There is one good wife in the country; let every married man think that he hath her.

LATEST NEWS.

WASHINGTON, August 8.—It is stated the jury now stand 11 to 1 for acquittal.

Revenue receipts to-day \$543,000. The statement that executive business with the War Department is now done through Adjutant General Townsend is untrue.

The President attended the Schutzen festival this afternoon.

No movements whatever have yet been made cramping Stanton's official functions.

DETROIT, August 8.—In the Constitutional Convention the liquor prohibition was carried by a vote of forty-four to thirty-two.

Richmond, Aug. 8.—Gen Schofield to-day issued an order that after the 20th all the destitute in the State be turned over by the military authorities to the Overseers of the poor in their respective counties and cities. The Freedmen's Bureau rations will no longer be issued.

New York, Aug. 9, 1867.

To the Editor of the Herald:

I thank you for your manly announcement in this morning's Herald, in the article headed "The New Crisis." Your views in that article are so wholesome that I cannot leave the city this morning, being transiently here, without expressing my gratitude. I assure you, sir, that the present attempt of party leaders to secure political power by making the Southern States negro States is most alarming, and the people of the North must not allow its success. If they value their own freedom, and, apparently, if the people stop to think they will spurn such an attempt with indignation. Nothing but false issues can possibly allow such a ruinous project to succeed, to cheat the people. The advocates of this nefarious scheme will keep before them the idea of martyrdom, and all that sort of things, but the true issue should be ever present to our minds, and martyrs rewarded at less expense than the overthrow of our institutions.

Now, sir, I have done my humble part in the late war for the Union. Two of my sons have fallen under the Union flag, and my part has been in contributions and not in the reception of a penny's profit during the strife, but never have I wished anything but a restoration of the Union; for this, and this alone, I have sacrificed, and not for the elevation of the negro, nor the disfranchisement of the people of the Southern States. If the people of the Southern States be restored to the Union, then the old Copperhead cry that the Union could not be restored by arms is verified.

The idea that the South must be Africanized before its States are allowed to return, is an admission that the war has been a wicked failure, and has been waged for the destruction of the Republic. It is not a debatable question. We did not send our sons to die for the erection of negro States in the South. I appeal to the great masses in the North, who generously poured out their blood and treasure in the conflict, if this was their object. Mr. Editor, you have hit a tender chord in your remarks this morning, and will, I know, awaken the sleeping sense of the people on this crisis. I have purchased a plantation in Alabama and contemplated removal at there and am encouraging others in the North to follow me; but if that State is to be a negro State, farwield to my purchase. The reasons are obvious; families may not see them, but men of common sense can. I thank you again from my heart. J. H. HARRIS.

PARIS, Aug. 10.—A Turkish Admiral took a disclash from a servant of Minister Morris, who laid the matter before the Turkish Government for redress. The Porte's reply has not yet transpired.

LONDON, Aug. 10.—An American war steamer has been ordered to Crete. The Bragel accident has been exaggerated. Only three coaches were precipitated into the sea, and four persons killed outright.

NEWARK, Aug. 10.—The flood has burst the canal aqueduct and reservoir, flooding the northern part of the city.—Loss \$100,000.

FLORENCE, Aug. 10.—The cholera is raging at Palermo with considerable violence.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 10.—A treaty of peace was concluded yesterday between Russia and Bukhara.

New York, Aug. 11.—In the French Senate on the 27th, Baron Dupis said Prussia had formed a confederation in Germany offensive to France. He did not think, after the successes they had gained Prussia would stop, but hoped the large States would unite and limit her empire.

Cardinal Antonelli has forwarded a circular dispatch to the Papal Nuncios at Catholic courts, stating that the attitude of the Italian Government is greatly at variance with the engagements

which have been made with the Pope. The dispatch also refers to preparations being made by the Italian volunteers to deprive the Pope of the temporal sovereignty which properly belonged to him.

The Bill in the Italian Parliament passed by a vote of 204 to 53.

Arrived the steamer Weser, Captain Monteth.

The Paris Presse says Garibaldi had issued orders to the chiefs of bands, and disturbances had already broken out in Venetia.

The steamer Rising Star arrived from Aspinwall, on the 31st inst., with \$1,172,000 in specie. She is detained at the quarantine.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The first communication from the Executive Department to Gen. Grant, Secretary of War, ad interim, was issued at 2 o'clock to-day, and refers to Louisiana matters. The order, it is said on good authority, is in harmony with the views of Butler.

Revenue receipts to-day \$1,002,000. There are no further changes in the Cabinet probable.

The President, at 10 this morning sent a communication to Stanton, suspending him from office as Secretary of War, and directing him to transfer the records, books, etc., to Grant, and informing Stanton that Grant had been empowered to act as Secretary of War ad interim. At the same hour an authority was sent to Grant authorizing him to act as Secretary of War ad interim, directing him to at once enter upon the duty.

At noon the President received a note from Stanton, denying the President's right, under the Constitution and laws, to suspend him without the consent of the Senate, but inasmuch as the General commanding the armies of the United States had notified Stanton that Grant had accepted the appointment of Secretary of War ad interim, Stanton had no alternative but to submit under protest to superior force.

Grant has assumed charge of the War Department, and appeared at a cabinet meeting to-day for the purpose of considering certain questions with regard to the territory recently acquired from Russia.

New York, Aug. 12.—The cholera has broken out in Nicaragua. The transit route is unaffected as yet.

The Peruvian Congress has ordered a gold medal for Juarez, for his services in behalf of republicanism in America. President Prado is appointed a minister to Mexico.

Chili is indignant at the declaration of a defensive war against Spain. They want an offensive war.

New Orleans, Aug. 12.—In Galveston the number of deaths from fever for the week ending Saturday, the 10th, were 81. The interments for Saturday were an increase of 10 over the previous day. The troops thus far have been exempt. A messenger from Corps Christi reports the fever bad there. It has also appeared in Houston. Six hundred colored troops en route from Brazos to New Orleans to be mustered out.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—There is no authority for the use of General Stanton's name in connection with the War Department. The Court claims and decides there no appeal from its decisions in cotton claims.

Grant's letter to Stanton concludes: "In notifying you of my acceptance I cannot let the opportunity pass without expressing to you my appreciation of the zeal, patriotism, firmness and ability with which you have ever discharged the duties of Secretary of War."

Stanton replying, concludes: "You will please accept my acknowledgments of the kind terms in which you have notified me of your acceptance of the President's appointment, and my cordial reciprocation of the sentiments expressed."

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—The business portion of Benicia has been destroyed by fire. Forty buildings were burned.

MAGRITUS, May 6.—The Plague killed 10,000 persons in one month.

New York, Aug. 13.—Flour, new, 10 to 20c lower. Wheat dull, and the market favors buyers. Corn 1 to 2c better. Gold said as high as 4 1/2 on a rumor spread upon the streets through a paper called the Globe, gotten up for the purpose, that astounding frauds had been covered in the treasury at Washington. Bull succeeded in forcing the market, but it has since come down to 40 1/2.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—There was a full attendance of the Cabinet to-day, including Gen. Grant as Secretary of War.

New York, Aug. 13.—The reported robbery of the Treasury emanates from a newspaper published by Edward E. Dunbar, long an intimate and confidential employee in the Treasury printing department and President of the Confidential Bank Note Company. The paper contains a long article on the subject, embracing three points; criminal and reckless mismanagement, erroneous deficiencies and fraudulent duplicate issues. Hundreds of million are involved in the redemption of duplicates of coupons. It insists, finally, that the government is ignorant of the amount of paper afloat.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 13.—The Legislature stands thus: Senate, Demo-

crats 25; Radicals 9; Third party 4 House, Democrats 85; Radicals 11; Third party 4.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, Aug. 13.—Cotton firmer and prices have advanced; uplands 10 1/2; Orleans 11; sales 12,000 bales.

Manchester rates are firmer and more doing.

New York, Aug. 13.—Stocks steady. Gold 40 1/2.

Augusta, Aug. 13.—Market active, prices firmer. Sales 185 bales. Middlings 2 1/2 to 2 3/4.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 11.—Sales to-day 1950 bales. Active and firmer. Low Middlings 26 to 26 1/2.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The President, through Gen. Grant, has instructed General Sickles that no order can be issued by the latter, conflicting with the process of the Federal Courts.

This revokes order No. 10 interfering with cases recently adjudicated by Judge Chase, in North Carolina.

Sheridan writes Grant complaining that Gen. Rosecrank's general demeanor towards him was not such as the commanding officer of the District had a right to expect.

The following is the cable summary: The Federal steamers Hartford and Wyoming fought the Chinese pirates on the Island of Formosa, who refuse to surrender the murderers of the American bark Hoyer's crew.

After shelling the shore several boats effected a landing. Five hours' sharp fighting ensued. Fifteen officers and men were sunstruck. Lieutenant McKee was fatally wounded. The fighting party withdrew.

The bombardment continued until the natives disappeared, when the vessels left the scene.

MAINE.—On the 13th inst. at the residence of the Bride's mother, by Rev. R. J. C. Hall, Mr. D. H. M. Keay, of Kossuth, Miss., to Miss Nancy G. Williamson of White Plains, Ala.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which will find a permanent cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Croup, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he believes to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, FREE, by return mail, will please address:

REV. EDWARD A. WHISON, Williamsburg, Kings Co., N. Y.

REDUCED RATES.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar Street, New York.

THE MONTGOMERY MAIL, ISSUED Daily and Weekly, AT MONTGOMERY, ALA. By J. CARR GIBSON & Co., Proprietors.

JOSEPH HODGSON, J. F. WHITFIELD, Editors.

The proprietors of the MAIL take pleasure in announcing that they have materially reduced the Rates of Advertising and Subscription, to-wit:

On and after the first day of June, 1867, rates of Subscription and Advertising will be as follows:

TERMS OF THE DAILY MAIL.
Twelve months \$10 00
Six months 5 00
Three months 2 00
One month 1 00
Two weeks 70
One week 40
Single copies 10

News-boys and Dealers will be furnished at the rate of 60 cents per dozen.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY MAIL
ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING.

One copy, 1 year, \$4 00
One copy, 6 months, 2 50
Clubs of Ten, one year, 40 00
Clubs of Twenty, one year, 60 00

All subscriptions to the paper are discontinued so soon as the time expires for which payment has been made, unless renewed.

The MAIL HAS A CIRCULATION IN ALABAMA EXCEEDED BY ANY OTHER NEWSPAPER, and is rapidly on the increase. It is the official organ of the City of Montgomery, and, since the first day of January last, has been awarded the publication of the list of letters in accordance with the law, requiring this list to be published in the paper having the

LARGEST CIRCULATION.

In Politics, the MAIL is a fearless and independent advocate of CONSTITUTIONAL CONSERVATIVE UNION PRINCIPLES.

THE MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER.

A New Feature.

Having determined, in addition to the usual political, miscellaneous and local matter, to devote a column daily and a page weekly, to the promotion of the Agricultural, Stock Raising, Domestic and Sporting interests of Alabama, we respectfully solicit contributions or correspondence on these topics. There being no other paper in the State giving special attention to this department, we trust the Advertiser will receive the co-operation and support of those interested.

The politics of the Advertiser are thoroughly independent and conservative, dealing justly and fairly with all men, and holding itself above all factions and all parties, for the good of the State and country.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.
One copy, one month \$1 00
" " three months 2 50
" " six months 5 00
" " twelve months 10 00

WEEKLY.
One copy, three months \$1 50
" " six months 2 50
" " twelve months 4 00

Six copies twelve months sent to one Post office address 20 00
Ten copies twelve months sent to one Post office address 30 00

Clubs received for six months at the foregoing rates.

All subscriptions are payable strictly in advance; and, at the expiration of the time for which payment is made, unless previously renewed, the name of the subscriber will be stricken from our books.

REID & SOWERS, Editors and Proprietors.

Notice.

TWO-Bowing the firm of J. L. Pinson & Co., formerly of Alexandria, Ala. will have their notes and accounts turned over to H. L. Stevenson, Esq. for collection. Have been forced to this arrangement, from the fact that Mr. J. L. Pinson is a non-resident, and I am not able to attend to the business. F. M. PINSON.

August 10, 1867.

Leander.

FIVE or six young men, who may wish to go to school or study a profession, can be accommodated in a private family in this place, with boarding, lodging, room, firewood and lights, at \$15 per month, one half or more taken in produce at the market price. For further information, enquire at this Office. Jacksonville, August 10, 1867.

WANTED to make an arrangement with a five man in every county, who wishes to make money, and can give good references. No capital required. Will sell a business now paying \$1,500 per month, and rely on the profits for my pay. Address J. C. TILTON, Pittsburgh, Pa.

M. J. & G. E. TURNLEY, Attorneys at Law

AND Solicitors in Chancery, General Collecting Agents. JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice Law in the counties of Calhoun, Talladega, Randolph, Alabama, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair and DeKalb, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the U. S. District Court, Northern and Middle Division of Alabama.

Empire Sewing Machine

Machines ARE SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS For Family and Manufacturing Purposes.

Agents wanted. Address: EMPIRE S. M. CO. 616 Broadway, New York.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the public, that they have procured the large and commodious Livery stable recently kept by Mr. J. H. Sargeant, and will be prepared to accommodate all persons who may wish to hire Hacks, Buggies or saddle Horses. They will also feed transient horses and mules, and be prepared to work Gardens and Patches, and have Horses and Mules for sale upon advantageous terms to purchasers.

They will endeavor to be at all times prepared to accommodate promptly those who may desire their assistance, and therefore solicit a liberal patronage.

R. H. WYNN & CO. Jacksonville, Feb. 2, 1867.

To the Afflicted.

DR. GEORGE W. LEACH proposes a new system of cure in place of the vast internal doses which enfeeble the stomach, poison the blood and endanger the life. He can be consulted at any time in Jacksonville, personally or by letter, giving name of the person, whether over or under 35 years of age and the disease. He cures cancers, wens, ulcers, scrofula, piles, diseases of the lungs, spine, kidneys, and some others; charging but a very small amount in advance, afterwards if he cures no pay. He has a number of testimonials of cures—has recently treated 11 cases of cancer, seven of which are entirely well and the others getting well.

G. W. LEACH, Esq. Doctor.

Notice.

I AM preparing to go North for a Fall stock, and shall need every dollar that has been promised me at this time. I hope therefore that none will fail to meet their engagements promptly.

If you want cheap goods keep me in funds and I will furnish them.

P. ROWAN.

LEE, LEE, LEE! THE undersigned is the only authorized agent to receive subscriptions in Calhoun county, Ala. for "The Life and Campaigns of Gen. Robert E. Lee," by James D. McCabe, Jr. of Va.

The Standard Biography of the greatest Military Leader and Strategist that the New World has ever produced.

Sold only by subscription—apply at once. April 13, 1867. M. T. LEDBETTER.

Sewing Machine for Sale. A First-class Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine, but little worn and in good order, for sale, very low. Enquire at this Office. Feb. 16

The Jacksonville Female

ACADEMY.

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, August 5th, 1867, under the direction of REV. D. F. SMITH, Principal, Miss MARY A. TURNLEY, Assistant, and Mrs. MARTHA E. FRANCIS, Teacher of Music.

Other competent Assistants will be employed if needed.

The course of study embraces all branches of instruction usually taught in Academies and High Schools.

Rates of Tuition per Session of 20 weeks.

First Class, \$15 00
2nd " 10 00
3rd " 5 00
4th " 2 00
Music, Extra, 25 00
French " 12 00
Contingent Fund, 2 00

A deduction of 20 per cent. will be made in favor of those who will pay in advance or quarterly.

No pupils will be received for a less period than two months.

No deduction for absence, except in cases of sickness.

Parents and guardians may feel assured that the intellectual and moral improvement of the pupils will be faithfully sought.

Free access will be granted to the different Sabbath Schools and Churches in the Town, as parents may direct.

As to health, good society, and opportunities for religious instruction, Jacksonville presents advantages equal, if not superior to those of any Village or Town in Alabama.

Lectures will be delivered to the whole school, at least, once every two weeks, on some practical moral or religious topic.

Board can be had in good families on reasonable terms.

E. L. WOODWARD, Chm'n.

J. F. GRANT, Sec'y.

J. C. FRANCIS, A. ADAMS, B. C. WYLY, J. H. PRIBETT, M. J. TURNLEY, L. W. CANNON, W. H. FLEMING, A. WOODS.

July 13, 1867.

NEW DRUG STORE.

No. 3, Choice House, ROME, Ga.

"Short Profits and Quick Returns."

P. L. TURNLEY, W. S. GIBSON.

TURNLEY & GIBSONS

Assessors to the public that they are receiving a large stock of

Pure Drugs & Medicines,

Having bought most of them

Since the Heavy Decline,

WE are prepared to sell at WHOLESALE on very reasonable terms. We flatter ourselves that no House this side of Augusta can compete with us in addition to our extensive stock of Drugs, we offer Clor, Lucerne, Orchard, Heards, Blue and Timothy GRASS SEED.

Also, Millet, Buckwheat, &c. &c. Also a great variety of

KEROSENE LAMPS.

Which we are offering extremely low. Our stock consists in part of the following articles:

Combs, Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery, Colognes, Yankee Notions, Fine Wine, Brandy and Whisky.

For Medical purposes—Matches, Mustard, Ink and Paper,

22 lbs. Acid Acetic,
32 oz. Benzoic Acid,
50 lbs. Nitric "
50 " Muratic "
136 " Sulphuric "
84 gals. 95 per cent. Alcohol,
100 oz. Sulf Quinine,
275 lbs. Alum,
57 " Sulf. A. monois,
27 " Nitric Dulcer,
63 " Assafoetida,
33 " Balsom Copivia,
58 " Blue Mass,
50 " Refined Borax,
32 " Catamel,
44 gals. Castor Oil,
12 boxes Castile Soap,
10 lbs. Chloroform,
60 " Cream Tartar,
12 " Dover Powder,
100 " Ginger,
100 " Black Pepper,
50 " Cayenne Pepper, powd.,
50 " Gum Arabic,
25 " Gum Myrrh,
50 " Pressed Hops,
2000 " White Lead,
200 " Red Lead,
5 bbls. Tanner Oil,
3 " Linseed Oil,
7 " Kerosene Oil,
2 " Machine Oil,
54 boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes,

112 gross assorted Prescription Vials,
209 " assorted Corks,
12 ozs. Sulf. Morphine,
35 lbs. Gum. Magnesia,
200 " Epsom Salts,
300 " Flowerd. Sulphur,
321 " Brimstone,
600 " Coperns,
27 " Gum Opium,
15 " Powdered Opium,
5 " Iodine Potash,
24 doz. Seidel's Powders,
300 lbs. Bi Carb Soda,
25 ozs. Tannin,
25 lbs. Sugar of Lead,
12 doz. Concentrated Lye,
60 lbs. Madras Indigo,
100 " Lamp Black,
100 " Black Lead,
172 " Chrome Green,
800 " Yellow "
300 " Ass'd Colors, ready mixed,
123 gals. Varnishes, assorted.

Rome, Ga. August 25, 1866.

JOHN W. INZER LEROY F. BOX, Attorneys at Law.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Radicals, in their revolt against the national government, have reversed the position of that which is traditionally respectable and venerable in the history of the American people. Their acts of violence and every law, human and Divine, in their bad long rush to a single point—showing the narrow difference between the sublime and the ridiculous. Mr. Stanton has shown himself resolved not to be behind his party in the sacrifice of indecency. He has pronounced that he overtopped all in his refusal to resign his position at the President's request and his reason, for refusal. It amounts to this, that to serve his party, Mr. Stanton chooses to remain in a Cabinet where he has been politely shown the door and told that his room was between his company. A well bred dog comes how to go down stairs when he is pointed out to him. Not so Stanton. He stays and he stays at the cost of being not only a suspected, but an avowed spy in a ministerial office. This may be very shrewd, very politic and useful to his party, and very radical, but it is decidedly ungentlemanly.

Mobile Advertiser.

Brownlow's Physiognomy.

The Memphis *Advertiser* says, a gentleman of that city has been exhibiting a photograph of "Parson Brownlow," with the following result: In every case the judgement was unfavorable. One said: "It is the face of a unattractive second-rate." Another said: "The mouth is a snake's mouth, but the expression is a snake's expression." A Radical doctor of seldom seen "so bad a face." A Radical physiognomist was of opinion that the mouth and eyes, as well as the shape of the head, indicated "a mean, unattractive and unforgiving man." A Radical official said "a fellow with such a flat, receding forehead, coarse hair, and big ears, is on a par with a pig." One chap said it looked like a snake's head, and was told that it was one of the same breed of dogs. The droop of the left eyelid, the depression of the corner of the mouth, the unattractive stare of the eyes, were severally commented on. The confusion of the parties when they were told that the villainous likeness was that of Brownlow, Radical candidate for the Governorship, may be imagined.

Who Knows?—The following is given as the conclusion of Fred Douglas' speech in Norfolk on the 4th of July: "Had not the Southern Confederacy been blinded by prejudice, she would have used the means which were in her power to employ, of achieving a lasting independence. That is the Confederate Government would have unshackled every slave, and as freemen, armed for the fight, marched them shoulder to shoulder with the whites, to the field of battle. Had this been done, said he, to-day you would have been a free and independent people. Mr. Lincoln struck the key note of success just in time when he issued his emancipation proclamation."

An Atmospheric Phenomenon.—The Cutbert (Ga.) Appeal says that lightning has struck twenty times, within the last few weeks past, within the corporate limits of Cutbert, in no case producing death to man or beast. In our own city on Thursday night last, just before the wind set in which preceded the heavy rain, snow flakes fell for a moment or so on Broad street. Two citizens of undoubted veracity testify to the fact of having caught in their hands and examined some of the flakes. Snow in August in this latitude is a novelty quite in keeping with the wonderful upturning of things generally by Military Governors and Radicals, plain or colored.

Pausing to Reflect—Whether are we drifting?

The carefully written editorial in the New York *Herald*, which is attracting so much attention, bitterly denounces both Republicans and Democrats, but is laudatory of the Grant party. It contains these sentences:

"Are we drifting from the excesses of liberty, equality and fraternity to a French reign of terror, or to blood reprisals of St. Domingo, or that fusion and confusion of races which culminated in a Mexican anarchy? It will be better to wait two years or ten years longer for Southern restoration than to push it through on the basis of a controlling negro balance of power."

FROM THE PLAINS.

The Denver News of the 27th ult has the following:

"This side of Monument station the Indians are scarce, while below they are thick. Telegrams are constantly received in Denver asking for reinforcements." The Indians virtually hold one hundred miles of the road.

West Sander's coaches went out on the Smoky Hill route Monday.

The Georgia silver mining company took out silver bullion last week valued at one thousand and forty dollars, at a single blast. The miners of Suckhold's lodes threw out three tons of the choicest sulphuret ever taken out of any mine in the mountains.

New Mexican exchanges say that the Navajos killed five soldiers. Mr. Ferris, division agent of the United States express, reports that on Saturday the Indians drove off twenty one head of government stock from the fort near Monument station.

On Sunday morning Powers & New-

man's train from Leavenworth had a fight with the Indians, lasting all day. Late in the day they were assisted by Captain Sehermerhorn with bowitzers. Ten to fifteen Indians were reported killed. None of our men were killed. The wagon sheets were burned, and several animals killed and wounded.

At a radical glorification meeting in Knoxville, Brownlow said his majority in the State would be over forty thousand, and he proposed to bury the rebel party in a coffin with both ends open, so that when the devil went in at one end they could go out at the other. No promises had been made by him or his friends as to how long he should be governor. The Constitution did not fix the time, and as he was called a despot he would be one, and be governor for ten years, to show what he might be.

A New Silk Plant.

The Department of State has received information from the United States Consul at Lambayeque, Peru, that an important discovery has recently been made in Peru, of the silk plant. Preparations are being made to cultivate it upon an extensive scale. The shrub is three or four feet in height. The silk is enclosed in a pod, of which each plant gives a great number, and is declared to be superior in fineness and quality to the production of the silk worm. It is a wild perennial, the seed is small and easily separated from the fibre. The stems of the plant produce a long and very brilliant fibre, superior in strength and beauty to the finest linen thread. Small quantities have been woven in the rude manner of the Indians, and the texture and brilliancy are said to be unsurpassed.

Kenucky.

Overwhelming Defeat of Radicalism.—A "One Sided Affair"—Helm's Majority Over 50,000.

LOUISVILLE, August 5.—Returns thus far are completely one sided. The Democrats have elected almost the entire Legislature. Helm's majority over both his competitors will certainly exceed fifty thousand. Louisville city and county sends an unbroken Democratic delegation of twelve members to the legislature. The city gives Helm a majority of 4000 over Barnes, 2800 over Kirkland and 5300 over both of them together.

FRANKFORT, Ky. August 5.—Helm's majority over the Republican ticket in this precinct is about 600 to 30. We expect a similar result throughout the State.—Nashville Banner.

The War Aspect—France and Germany in Preparation—Russia Likely to Join Prussia.

Every indication points to the certainty of war between France and Prussia.

A council of war is at the present moment being held in Russia, between the chiefs of the armies of Russia and Prussia, and under the presidency of the Czar himself. Plans of campaign suggested by probable conditions between France and other States are under consideration. Further, it is asserted that Prussia is eager to begin the war immediately and before France has got into attitude.

Russia, however, inclines to a postponement, which does not make the strife it may defer less inevitable. No doubt from the vast struggle impending will come a cataclysm somewhere.

Cork Ex.

From Mexico.

BLOOD OF MAXIMILIAN AVENGED.—THE TRAITOR LOPEZ ASSASSINATED.—The Saltillo correspondence of the *Ranchero*, dated July 30, has the following:

The particulars of the assassination are as follows: Lopez was stopping at a hotel in Puebla, where his wife spurned him from her presence. Early one morning a Mexican arrived and familiarized himself with a hostler in a lively stable adjoining the hotel. General Miguel Lopez was inquired for, but not being in, the stranger was told that the General would be at dinner. Before the dinner hour Lopez returned and was pointed out to the stranger, who made special note of his man. When dinner was called Lopez and his assassin occupied opposite seats at the table. After some minutes, during which time the stranger called for and drank a glass of wine, he deliberately rose, drew a concealed knife, sprang upon Lopez, and stabbed him nine times. The stranger then took his hat, and as he started to leave, said this is the way all traitors should be paid. No one interfered to prevent the assassin from leaving. This was the blood of Maximilian, Miramonte and Mejia, yea, and thousands of others, avenged. This report is regarded as authentic.

Back from Brazil.

Sunday morning last, a number of gentlemen and their families arrived in this place from Brazil, where they had gone in pursuit of a home.

The Montgomery Advertiser, whose editor met the same party in Montgomery, says: "The party is composed entirely of Abolitionists, among whom are Messrs John M. Harris, W. J. DeBerry, G. E. Jones, Thomas McAnts, T. A. McElroy, John Stanfield, D. W. Brazill, and other gentlemen and their wives and children. They gave off-putting and painful accounts of the sufferings of many hundreds of deluded Southerners, who were lured away from their friends by the tempting offers of

the Brazilian Government, and the tales of wild and impulsive American adventurers. They represent that there is no regularly organized government in Brazil—there is no society—but little cultivation among the inhabitants—no law—no police—the people scarcely know the meaning of the word "kindness"—the American citizens live about in huts, unheated for—there is general dissatisfaction among the emigrants, and the whole Brazil representation is a humbug and a farce. The American consul is in receipt of numerous and constant applications from helpless American citizens to assist them in getting back to their true, rightful country."

PLAIN TALK.—During the discussion of the suffrage question in the Connecticut Legislature, Mr. Hammersley, of Hartford, said:

"Sir, the gentleman from New London has suggested that Congress may force negro suffrage upon us, and he seems to think we may as well have it now, as to wait for Congress to force it on us. I would not go for the change, under any threat Congress may make. Let them try it if they dare. Let them send on their armed cohorts and their Generals, to say to Connecticut—You shall have negro suffrage. If we do resist to the death, then, sir, our free institutions will be lost forever." [Great applause, which drowned the Speaker's hammer.]

The following paragraphs are from a speech of the Hon. W. E. Robinson, member of Congress from Brooklyn, New York:

"Not many have the courage to wage this conflict of 'principle versus interest,' not many have the daring to espouse the cause of the oppressed, and adhere unflinchingly to the cause of truth, when the storms of an opposing party swell like waves of the sea, threatening to sweep all resistance into nothingness. But there are some! And the South in the midst of her ruin and desolation, a very Prometheus Victus, preyed upon by human vultures, has firm, true friends, whose hands are lifted to arrest her threatened doom; whose voices are raised heaven-high, pleading like angels trumpet-tongued, against the deep damnation of her taking off."

The lower the South has been at the knee, the more in deplorable have become the terms of pardon; even kindly words from any friend of the South were answered with greater indignity, till finally conditions are exacted which none but bulls would demand or cravens yield, for "the knee that is forced had been better unbent." But is there no hope ahead?

I have sought to elevate my mind above the vengeance of a divided present, and have looked to the brightening flag of a united future as the inheritance of glory for a common posterity. In days gone by I learned my creed from Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, John M. Clayton and John J. Crittenden. I stand by the record and refuse the teaching of Brownlow and Phillips.

I see in the future an ocean-bound republic; in the immediate future an hundred millions of her united people. Where but a few stars flickered in her sky, I see constellations blazing; the flutter of her flag is reflected on every sea, the splash of her propeller vexes every ocean, and to that future I sum mon lack our brethren of the South, for without their success would be a failure, and glory be to their name!

ASSASSINATION IN NORTH CAROLINA BY ORDER OF BROWNLOW.—The Winston (N. C.) Sentinel states that one day last week a party of men from Tennessee claiming to belong to Brownlow's militia made a raid into Wilkes county, N. C., and arrested and carried off a young man by the name of Wagoner.—Wagoner is a native of Johnson county, Tennessee, and at the commencement of the war joined the First North Carolina cavalry, and did not visit his home during the struggle, and since the war, being afraid to return home, he settled in Wilkes county, and recently married. The man who carried him off told him they were acting under authority of Brownlow, and that he had also offered \$400 reward for him. The captors placed a guard of two men, one on each side of him, and then placed a rear guard over him, with instructions to fire off a gun on the approach of any one that had the appearance of pursuit, and the firing of the gun was the signal to the guard near Wagoner's person to kill him. When the party was approaching Taylorsville the rear guard stopped at a branch to drink, and fell to the rear some thirty or forty yards. Wagoner conceived this to be the best chance to escape. He suddenly struck one of his guards and knocked him off a steep embankment, and immediately struck the other and darted into the woods. By this time the whole party was drawn to him, and they fired a volley over him, but his person was not touched, although several balls passed through his clothing. He got safely back to Wilkes after three days.

VEGETABLE DIET.—In St. Louis several of the physicians have signed a protest against the order of the Board of Health prohibiting the sale of vegetables during the hot season. They declare it contrary to the rules of hygiene and the principles of physiology, and declare that vegetable food is most essential to the preservation of health, especially during the hot weather.

They who act in the path of duty, and depend on the power of God, are equally safe at all times and in all

circumstances; no less safe when surrounded by enraged enemies, than when encircled by kind and assiduous friends.—Newton.

FRUIT is the antidote of fevers, and both come in the same season. The best remedy for the bite of a rattlesnake is lobelia, which grows around its den.

The latest story is that Wilkes Booth is now the captain of a pirate vessel and the terror of the China seas.

The world has 65,727 miles of railroad now, 36,893 of it in the United States, or more than two-thirds as much as all Europe.

Gold mining in Virginia is rapidly increasing. By the 1st of Nov. ensuing, seventeen mines will have been opened in Spotsylvania, Culpepper, Orange and Louisa counties.

Most of the gold now going to Europe is to pay the expenses of persons now travelling there, and it is estimated that they will spend \$10,000,000 this season.

Loyalty properly means adherence to a principle. It is applied by the party temporarily holding government in this country, to all lovers of negroes and subjects of Madisonism. The word really has no place in a republican vocabulary. It was introduced about the time the Radicals abolished the Constitution.

The fastest time in American railroading was that of a directors' train on the New York Central Rail Road, the other day, from Hamburg to Buffalo—ten miles in eight minutes, or at the rate of seventy-eight miles an hour.

WHAT IS DUE TO WOMAN.—The New York Evening Gazette says: "There never was a man who did too much for the happiness of a woman, and never did a man devote his thought and care to the tastes of a true woman who did not reap a rich harvest in return."

JACKSONVILLE ACADEMY, ENGLISH & CLASSICAL.

Prof. W. J. BORDEN, Principal, Rev. J. C. HALL, Assistant.

The exercises of this institution will be resumed on Monday the 20th inst. in the large and commodious buildings provided for this purpose.

Such additional teachers will be employed as the number and wants of the pupils may require.

The plan of instruction is thorough and practical.

The regulations, formed for the moral and intellectual improvement of the pupils, are mild, though positive, and are rigidly enforced.

The location is in the midst of a healthy and rich community.

The expenses are moderate—from \$15 to \$20 per session for tuition, and from \$15 to \$20 per month for board and private tuitives.

Pupils received at any time and charged from the date of admission to the close of the session.

All interested are invited to give this institution a rigid scrutiny, and if found worthy, to give it also their patronage and support.

For further particulars address the principal, or

G. B. DOUTHETT, Secretary, Board of Trustees.

By the Governor of Alabama.

A PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF ALABAMA.

WHEREAS, information has reached this Department, that an atrocious murder was recently committed in Cleburn county upon the body of Michael Pennell; and

Whereas, it is generally charged, that the said murder was perpetrated by JOHN MARKS, and it appearing that the said Marks has fled from justice, and is still running at large;

Now, therefore, with a view of vindicating the outraged law, and having the murderer brought to condign punishment, I, R. M. Patton, Governor of the State of Alabama, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested, do issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of

Three Hundred Dollars

to any person who may arrest the said Joseph Marks, and deliver him into the custody of the Sheriff of Cleburn county.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at the city of Montgomery, this 5th day of June, A. D. 1867, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-first.

R. M. PATTON.

By the Governor, MICHAEL TAUL, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.

Joseph Marks is low in stature; stout and heavy built, weighs about one hundred and twenty-five pounds; he is about twenty-five years of age; he has blue eyes, light hair, which was quite long when he fled; his complexion is fair. He is slow spoken. The second toe on the left foot has been cut, so that it hangs down. The first and third toes on the same foot, incline towards each other, and nearly if not quite touch.

DR. C. C. PORTER, Surgeon Dentist, Jacksonville, Alabama.

Will be in Jacksonville

On the first week in every month—Room, the same formerly occupied by him on the north-west corner of the Public Square.

Raygains, Bargains.

All persons indebted to the undersigned are earnestly requested to give him a call, and if you cannot pay, talk about it. You may forget small matters after a while. You have doubtless known it to be the case. "Come and let us reason together." D. P. GUNNELS.

Oxford, Ala. August 3, 1867.

DIARRHCEA.

THIS dreadful summer complaint is now upon us, and oh! how many thousands it carries to an untimely grave every year! Beware mother, how you neglect that slight Diarrhoea in your family; nip it in the bud. Send immediately and procure one bottle of

DROMGOOLE & CO.'S

Red Diarrhoea Remedy

For your family, so that you can give it when necessary. For infants at the breast, and the bowel complaint of children while teething, it acts like charm. All forms of Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, nausea & vomiting, cramps, pain in the stomach and bowels, are immediately cured by its use.

USE RED DIARRHCEA REMEDY

USE RED DIARRHCEA REMEDY

USE RED DIARRHCEA REMEDY.

It is so pleasant, so cooling & so prompt, that all prize it.

During the prevalence of Cholera in Memphis, last summer, it was extensively used by the masses, and prescribed by many Physicians, with the happiest results, for all the first stages of Cholera. All cases of

Bloody FLUX or DYSENTERY.

Mucous Diarrhoea, pains and straining of the bowels, should not fail to use a few doses of Dromgoole & Co's Dysentery Compound and be cured.

All Physicians of experience agree that Dysentery & Diarrhoea are treated differently and our compound is *rad* remedy that will effect a cure.

All Married Men

Whose wives are suffering with constant pain and suffering each month, whose menstruation is too much or too little, or painful, or irregular, who is suffering with falling of the womb, with Leucorrhoea or Whites, should not fail to carry home one bottle of

DROMGOOLE & CO.'S

English Female Bitters.

Which will cure all these complaints and restore them to health and buoyancy again.

THAT YOUNG GIRL

Whose every countenance, acts, color, & walk indicate disease, can be so easily restored to health by using the English Female Bitters. It touches the pulse with the crimson flush of nature, adds firmness and brilliancy to the eye and intellect, imparts beauty and charms to fair retreating girlhood, and composes in old age.

USE ENGLISH FEMALE BITTERS.

USE ENGLISH FEMALE BITTERS.

USE ENGLISH FEMALE BITTERS.

For old and young, married and single.

What's the Matter, Old Man?

Can't you get your kidneys to act free enough? Are you troubled with gravel, or any kind of deposits? Do you pass bloody urine occasionally? Are you annoyed with too frequent inclination to pass your water? Is your urine thick or milky? Have you a pain in the small of the back? Are you nervous, melancholy, or alarmed in your dreams from the effects of habits of dissipation or indiscretion? Do you require a diuretic, or a medicine which will immediately arouse and restore your kidneys and bladder to a healthy action? If so, procure one bottle of

DROMGOOLE & CO.'S

Fluid Extract Bearberry, Cubeb & Buchu.

And be restored to health & manhood again. Large bottles will cost you only one dollar.

YOUR LIVER

Should be kept in good condition, before fall, thereby warding off and preventing Chills and Fever, Bilious Fever, Dumb Chills, &c., and nothing is so effectual as

DROMGOOLE & CO.'S

BING OF CHILLS.

Which never fails to cure all cases of Chills, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaint, Neuralgia, &c., for which it is used. It never affects the head or ears, acts upon the liver and bowels, cleanses the stomach, can be given to infants, and is a permanent cure. Go and consult your doctor about it. It is no secret, no patent, no diabolical mixture, but is the result of much experience in the Southern country.

SCROFULA and OLD SORES,

Blotches and Splotches on the face, humors in the blood, Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Pimples, Itch, Scald-head, Itter, broken down constitutions, impure condition of the Blood, can be speedily cured by using

DROMGOOLE & CO.'S

CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCH.

The ingredients of which are highly recommended by the Medical Profession everywhere.

THE GREAT

SOUTHERN PREPARATIONS.

What are they? They are a class of reliable Family Medicines, prepared by a number of Southern Physicians, expressly for diseases incident to this climate, to be used by Farmers, Planters and Families, to supplant the costly compounds emanating from a Northern source.

Use Great Southern Preparations.

Use Great Southern Preparations.

For Your Families.

For Your Families.

J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO.,

Proprietors, Memphis, Tenn.

Orders can be addressed to

Edwin Morris & Co., Louisville, Ky.

I. C. Dillouse & Co., Mobile, Ala.

HANSEN, WARD & Co., New Orleans, La.

CELLINS Bros. & Co., St. Louis, Mo.

For sale in Jacksonville at the Drug Store.

and by Druggists everywhere.

DR. J. A. CLOPTON,

of Alabama,

Has located in the country near Scooba, Kemper county, Mississippi, where he may be consulted. He operates with perfect success for

PILES, FISTULA,

TUMORS, POLYPI,

DISEASES OF FEMALES, Etc.

Dr. C. has never lost a patient nor had an accident to happen. He has operated on the most respectable of the profession of all the Southern States, and for a good many years, has visited almost every city in the South.

He will visit Gadsden, and points on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, it some three or four should desire it.

Feb. 23, '65.

T. BARNES & CO., RECEIVING FORWARDING & GENERAL Commission Merchants.

South Commerce & South Front Sts.

MOBILE, Ala.

Refer to

St. John, Powers & Co., } Mobile.

Harrison & Bostwick, } New York.

Post, Smith & Co., } New York.

Brown, Delrosset & Co., } Montgomery.

Gilmer & Co., } New Orleans.

Rich'd Jones, Esq., } New Orleans.

Rugeley, Blair & Co., } New Orleans.

Farley, Jurey & Co., } New Orleans.

March 2, 1867.

C. E. THAMES, COTTON FACTOR

AND GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 10 North Commerce & No. 10 North Front Sts.

MOBILE, ALA.

ABNER WILLIAMS, COTTON FACTOR

AND

Commission Merchant.

Selma, Ala.

Thames for the patronage of the public in the sale of Cotton, Flour, &c. Will advance Bagging & Rope to his patrons. A liberal share of patronage respectfully solicited. Aug 5th, 1867.

Wm. WHITE. A. J. PHARES.

WHITE & PHARES, Commission Merchants,

SELMA, ALA.

Superior consignments of COTTON, WHEAT, FLOUR, & other Produce.

Liberal cash advances made on shipments. Respectfully refer to the following merchants:

Messrs. S. & T. J. Morgan, Oxford.

E. L. Woodward, Jacksonville.

J. D. Hicks, " "

P. Rowan, " "

July 13, 1867—Gm.

Commission Merchants,

ROGGS, MOFF & WOODS, GROCERS

Central Block, White Street, SELMA, ALA.

Will keep on hand a complete assortment of Groceries, Flour, Rice, Corn, Meal, &c., &c., and will pay the highest market price for Cotton seed, lard, &c., &c., and will produce all with them for sale.

Without charge liberally on consignments of Cotton & other produce with them for sale.

G. McCONNICO, Selma.

J. A. JONES, Bibb Co.

Jacksonville

Republican

VOL. 31.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. AUG. 24, 1867.

WHOLE NO. 1586.

Jacksonville Republican.

EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY SATURDAY MORNING, BY J. F. GRANT.

From the Chronicle and Sentinel.
Notes on the Situation, No. 1X.

BY B. H. HILL.

The time has not come to write Confederate history. Passions control men. Falsehood and slander are more acceptable than truth, to the spirit of revenge. Truth would shame revenge, but falsehood gratifies it. Besides, the most important Confederate archives, containing the reason, the philosophy, the explanations of Confederate actions and history and motives, are not accessible. It may be proper to add, I do not know where they are. They have not come to light, and it were well for some who seem to be in high favor with themselves and the deluded people if they never do come to light. I am no Sadducee, and however the wicked flourish now, I have firm faith in the resurrection of the just.

But the fiercest storms exhaust themselves, and so will even this storm of American passions. Revenge cannot always rule. The full truth will appear and impartial history will be written. In that day, I venture now to say, no fact will be brought out more clearly than this: The Confederates were not conquered by either the skill, or the power, or the numbers of their armed enemies. The Confederacy was crushed by ideas, and not by bayonets. And the ideas were very few—indeed may be all embraced in two—and neither had the slightest foundation in truth. They were born of treachery and disappointment, and nurtured by those worse than Gorgon whelps—ambition, selfishness and revenge.

Here are the ideas:
1. That the Confederate Government had become or would become a permanent military despotism.
2. That our people had but to lay down their arms, and they would be restored, at once, to all their rights in the Union.

There were several conditions which made our people peculiarly liable to be entrapped into believing these ideas. In the first place the masses of the Southern people really loved the Union according to the Constitution. In truth, they were the most faithful and devoted friends that Union ever had, or I fear, ever will have again. It required many years of slander, and intermeddling, and threatened aggressions and bad faith on the part of Northern extremists, and of opportunity and fiery exhortation by the Southern extremists to make the masses of our people entertain the idea that their rights were not safe in the Union. And, when finally they did consent to leave the Union, the great actuating motive in going was to save the guarantees and principles of the Constitution, which they were persuaded could not be preserved by remaining in the Union. And they were assured by the extremists, North and South, they could go peacefully.

Again: while many of our intelligent men and women were actuated with sincere convictions, and did honestly believe a division must come sooner or later, and that the sooner it came the better for all sides; yet there were others who had far other motives. These last did not act from convictions, but from desires. Therefore, they were very noisy and clamorous. They abused everything in the North, and denounced as traitors and submissionists and cowards those of our people who did not believe the Union ought to be dissolved for existing causes, or could be dissolved at all peacefully. As light things rise when the air is stirred, so in the excitement of passions these men became the favorites. They expected to be the founders of a new government, and go down to posterity as the Washingtons and Jeffersons of a Republic.

But the war came, and that portion of the masses who were most anxious to secede, were disappointed. Secession was to be peaceable.

So the high offices in the new government were filled, and alas! how many of the noisy and self-sufficient were disappointed! Republicans were ungrateful, and the people strangely thought it was necessary to select considerable men to make Washington!

As the war progressed, hardships increased. These hardships caused some to grow unwilling, and the Confederate Government was driven, as have been all people who go to war, to employ harsh measures to make the unwilling do their duty. These harsh measures required agents, and agents, as agents often do, became exacting and oppressive. These harsh measures seized

the example being set by some in high places, others also thought it no harm to use these "God given talents to make money." These evils multiplied the necessities for harsh measures increased the noise of the politicians and the consequent demoralization of the people.

While this internal treachery was doing its work, the United States, in every form, and by every department of their government, were assuring our people they had seceded under a mistake; that their rights were secure in the Union; that they had no purpose in prosecuting the war but to preserve the Union unimpaired, and that, indeed, our seats were vacant in both Houses of Congress, and we had nothing to do but to send members to fill them. Emissaries came from the North under pretence of being driven here as Southern sympathizers, and joined our malcontents to disseminate these two ideas. Treachery became bold and desertion became respectable.

In this way the masses of the Southern people were conquered, and the remnant of patriots were overpowered. The actual statistics show that during the two last years of the war, for every one of our soldiers whom the external enemy killed, disabled, or captured, the internal usurped enemy induced three to desert. And this work went on, too, in the face of the fact that General Grant's only policy for defeating General Lee was in wearing out his army; and also in the face of the fact that Mr. Lincoln, in his last annual message, declared the hope of suppressing the rebellion consisted in the abandonment, by the Southern people, of their President or Chief.

Therefore, I affirm, the treachery within was thrice as strong as the power without in subduing the Confederates.

Thus, some of those who were most active in destroying the Confederacy—And these are now the favorites with the Radicals of the North. They are received into the councils at Washington; and they are cheek by jowl with Wilson and Sumner and Stevens in their efforts to destroy the Constitution. Men, who I know made bitter secession speeches, have been travelling through the North proclaiming their sufferings as "persecuted loyalists;" and have roused their fragmentary conscience of a congress to secure measures to disfranchise those whom they denounced as traitors, because they opposed secession, in order that they may get the offices of these States as rewards for their "devotion to the Union!" And the poor, deluded helpless Southern people are thus bespattered with their own filth!

These facts suggest several points which deserve the most serious consideration of the Northern people.

1. The first is that they are under the most solemn obligations possible to recognize these States as existing members of their rights, except as to slavery. This was the avowed purpose of the war. This was the promise to the Northern people by their government to encourage them to fight; and this was the pledge to the Southern people to induce them to cease fighting.

2. That this purpose has been defeated; this promise has been violated; this pledge has been broken by their Radical leaders, with the clear and unmistakable intent of destroying the Constitution; and that in this work they were joined and aided by the most vindictive, the most active and the most unscrupulous of the original Southern secessionists.

3. That the Southern people became weak in prosecuting the war only because they listened to this pledge, and laid down their arms only because they believed it. That though this generation may be helpless because they were entrapped, the next will refuse to believe, and will remain strong—invincible. That these deceptions can breed nothing but distrust; that these oppressions can produce nothing but hate; that oppressed and oppressors can never live together in peace; and that our children's children will be the victims of this Typhoid union of the Northern Radicals and the Southern Secessionists, with no gain to their section but "havoc and spoil and ruin."

The Fall Elections.

The next election that will be held will be in Vermont, on September 3d, California will follow on September 4th, and Maine on September 8th. On October 8th, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Ohio and Iowa, will vote; and on November 5th, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Illinois, Kansas, Missouri, and Nevada. Colorado closes the lists of fall elections on November 12th.

Negro Suffrage.—Every State in the North to which has been submitted

the courage to submit it. Ohio will vote it down this fall by a large majority.—Connecticut Enquirer.

A Word to Boys.

Come, boys, and listen a few moments to your uncle. You have arrived at an age when you must begin to think about doing something for yourselves.—The first piece of advice I have for you is, to do everything well which you undertake. There is but little danger of your being too particular in this respect. A boy who is careful to draw a straight line on his slate, will be very likely to make a straight line through life.—There is no position in life in which you will not be called upon to be exact as possible. Step into a jeweler's shop, and see how careful the workman must be in finishing up the article he holds in his hands. Visit a shipyard, and the man with the broadaxe must learn to hew on the line, or be dismissed. You think of being a clerk. Well, remember that a mistake there is little less than a crime. I never saw a man who was very particular about his affairs that was not successful. How exact the military officer in the command of a body of men! A clumsy sailor will never rise to the command of a ship.

But there is one great danger which besets many young men at the present day. It is the disposition to avoid all solid improvement, and take up with subjects that require no thought, and which serve as mere excitement for the mind. Your oldest friends tell you that boys are very fast at the present day, but I can remember fast boys long before you were born, but they never made solid and useful men! Very few of them ever lived to be forty years old. Nobody ever trusted them—they never filled any important office of station.

They usually became small men, because they had no capital in their hands with which to work out a living. Out of fifty of that class of fast boys I do not know of one who ever accomplished much. As you saw, so shall you reap. The boy who spends his hours late and early at the card table, bowling alley or tavern bar room, is learning nothing useful, but much that is injurious. Listen to such men as Amos Lawrence, Thos. H. Benton, Daniel Webster, Benj Franklin and George Washington, and they will all tell you they avoided all these things, and owed their greatness to their attention in early life to what would be a hindrance to them.

This may be a hard lesson for you, but it must be studied, and the earlier in life you acquire it the better will your prospects be for a successful career.

JACKSONVILLE ACADEMY,

ENGLISH & CLASSICAL.

Prof. W. J. BORDEN, Principal, Rev. R. J. C. HALL, Assistant.

The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 29th inst. in the large and commodious buildings provided for this purpose. Such additional teachers will be employed as the number and wants of the pupils may require.

The plan of instruction is thorough and practical. The regulations, formed for the moral and intellectual improvement of the pupils, are mild, though positive, and are rigidly enforced.

The location is in the midst of a healthy and refined community. The expenses are moderate—from \$15 to \$20 per session for tuition, and from \$15 to \$20 per month for good board in private families.

Pupils received at any time and charged from the date of admission to the close of the session.

All interested are invited to give this Institution a rigid scrutiny, and if found worthy, to give it also their patronage and support. For further particulars address the principal, or

G. B. DOUTHIT, Secretary Board of Trustees.

Jacksonville, July 20, 1867.

LEE, LEE, LEE!

THE undersigned is the only authorized agent to receive subscriptions in Calhoun county, Ala. for "The Life and Campaigns of Gen. Robert E. Lee," by James D. McCabe, Jr. of Va. The Standard Biography of the greatest Military Leader and Strategist that the New World has ever produced. Sold only by subscription—apply at once. April 13, 1867. M. T. LEDBETTER.

DR. C. C. PORTER,

Surgeon Dentist,

Jacksonville, Alabama

Will be in Jacksonville

On the first week in every month—Room, the same formerly occupied by him on the north-west corner

of the Public Square.

Bargains, Bargains.

Best office now in Jacksonville

has received for 10 months

the undersigned gave him a

about it.

And

All

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"WOOD'S" PRIZE MOWERS AND REAPERS!

Over 60,000 manufactured and now in use in this country and Europe.

These world renowned machines were awarded the first prize, Ten Pounds Sterling, at the Great Quadrennial Trial at Plymouth England, July, 1865, and at the Great National Field Trial, held at Auburn, N. Y., in July, 1866, the first Premium, Grand Gold Medal.

The PRIZE MOWER,

While it retains all the advantages which have made it so universal a favorite, it is greatly improved by the addition of Steel Lined Guards, New Pitman Connections, Stronger Knives, Spring Seat, Adjustable Folding Shoe, Making it a perfect machine. The lightest draft, the most durable, and at the same time the most simple, and best cutting machine in the world.

The SELF-RAKE REAPER!

Is justly called the "Victor of every contest" and is constructed on the most scientific principles. The new Mowing Attachment gives general satisfaction and makes one of the most convenient combined Self-Rake Reapers known, and we fully warrant it.

The HAND RAKE REAPER,

It at the same time the cheapest and the best of its kind ever offered. It cuts a swath five feet wide in Reaping, and four and a half feet in Mowing. As a Mower it is equal to the best Folding Bar Machine in use. The ease with which it is managed, and in changing from Mower to Reaper, or vice-versa, will at once recommend it.

Manufactured by the

WALTER A. WOOD

Mowing & Reaping Machine Co

Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

GENERAL SALESROOMS,

40 Courtlandt Street, N. Y.

206 Lake Street, Chicago.

FOREIGN OFFICE,

77 Upper Thames Street, London.

Descriptive Catalogues sent on application. April 13, '67.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

ALABAMA STREET,

Atlanta Georgia.

WHITE and WHITLOCK, Proprietors.

BRAYSON and WILEY, Clerks.

WILLIAM J. SHARP'S

Improved Billiard Tables,

With his PATENT CUSHIONS,

Well known to be superior to any now in use.

Manufactured by 43 Mercer St. N. Y.

THE great popularity of SHARP'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES has rendered it necessary to make arrangements, in order to supply the increasing demand, and he is now prepared to fill any order with which his patron, or the public generally may favor him.

W. J. Sharp having had practical experience for nearly twenty years in the manufacture of Billiard Tables, and having made a number of valuable improvements, he guarantees a Table, with regard to elasticity of touch, mechanical elegance of appearance, will challenge competition.

His newly invented patent Cushions having been pronounced by the most competent judges to be superior to any now in use, he is enabled to furnish the best Billiard Table manufactured in the United States, and sustain the name which Sharp's Tables so justly have acquired.

Balls, Cues and Trimmings constantly on hand. Old Cushions repaired at short notice. Orders by mail punctually attended to. Send for descriptive circular and price list.

W. J. SHARP,

43 Mercer Street, New York.

JOHN FOSTER, WM. H. FORNEY,

FOSTER & FORNEY,

Attorneys at Law,

Jacksonville Alabama.

Will practice in the Counties of Calhoun, Talladega, Randolph, St. Clair, Cherokee, DeKalb and the Supreme Court of the State.

Dec. 23d, 1865.

WANTED, AGENTS.—\$250 per month

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11 South Street, Baltimore, Md.

Stonewall! Stonewall!!

THE undersigned are authorized agents to receive subscriptions in Calhoun county Ala. for "The Life and Campaigns of General (Stonewall) Jackson, by Prof. E. L. Dabney, of Virginia.

The Story of the life of J. E. B. Stuart, formerly of Alexandria, and now of the Army of the Potomac, by the same author.

These books are now in the hands of the undersigned, and will be sent to subscribers on receipt of the subscription money.

Address, G. W. JACKSON & CO., 11 South Street, Baltimore, Md.

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DURYEE'S VIOLINE,

A New Writing Fluid.

Of a Beautiful Violet Color,

ALSO

VIOLINE COPYING FLUID,

To Copy Without Press.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Manhattan Ink and Color Co.

49 LIBERTY STREET.

To Painters Furniture and other Manufacturers.

YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO

THE MANHATTAN PAINT OIL,

90 Cents Per Gallon.

Invented by G. DURYEE, M. D. Chemist of New York.

Who has spent several years experimenting for a substitute for Linseed Oil.

It is well known that aloumen gives to oil from linseed and its lasting virtues; therefore, a chemical combination of aloumen with any other oil would make it equally valuable.

Knowing the prejudice against a new oil, especially after the odium of many failures, we have awaited several tests before entering she arena. Neither shall we make vain promises or boast, but leave the merits of our oil with those who use it. We dare say this much, that after two years' trial, in all weather, this oil has been found as indestructible as the best boiled linseed oil.

It may be thinned with turpentine or raw linseed oil.

With lead it dries in six hours!

With zinc it gives the lustre of Damar varnish.

For a roofing oil it will be found just the thing.

The price is about two-thirds that of linseed oil.

It will not injure the most delicate colors, nor will it crack or peel off.

Furniture Manufacturers will like it for first coats to varnish on.

Boiler makers and Iron Finishers will here find a substitute having the appearance of copal varnish.

Ship Painters are asked to give it a trial.

Among the many parties who have tried it we take pleasure in referring to

The Most Corrugated Iron Roofing and Bridge Co., of Boston & New York.

G. Whitlock, Brook- F. Long, New York.

lyn Navy Yard, Mr. Gibbs, of Pacific

J. C. Follows, N. Y. S. S. Co., N. Y.

New York, Nov. 18, 1867.

To MANHATTAN PAINT OIL CO.

I take pleasure in stating that I have used your Paint Oil on wood and iron, with different kinds of paint, and have no hesitation in saying that, in my opinion, it makes a better coating than linseed, and that, for all purposes where exposed to weather, is much preferable. Yours, J. T. WILBURN.

Brown Metallic Paint, 3¢ cents per lb.

Varnish for Housework, and First Coats Furniture, \$2 per gallon.

SOLD BY DEALERS IN PAINT OIL, &c.

MANUFACTURED BY

The Manhattan Paint Oil Co.,

49 Liberty St., New York.

G. C. ELLIS. J. H. CALDWELL

ELLIS & CALDWELL,

Attorneys at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Law, will practice together, except in CRIMINAL CASES, in the counties Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolph, Cherokee and DeKalb. Jan. 6, 1866.

A. D. FITNER, S. P. SMITH, J. H. COOPER.

FITNER, COOPER & CO.

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Fitzner's Corner, Broad St., Rome, Ga.

Will Receive and Sell, Ship or Store COTTON and other

Produce for the Planters. Mr.

J. H. Cooper, who has had long experience in the Cotton trade, will give his special attention to that branch of the business.

Rome, Ga., Sept. 28, 1866.—6m.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW!

LIGHT FOR THE MILLION!

A VALUABLE DISCOVERY!

The Eureka Illuminating Oil

Costs only One Cent for three hour. Cheap, Clean and Neat. No Smoke. No Offensive Smell. No Grease. No Chimney. Not Explosive. Costs only

25 Cts. Per Gallon.

No Family should be without it.

Samples for testing will be sent prepaid, on receipt of 50 cents. County and State Rights for sale on liberal terms, either for Cash, Real Estate or Personal Property. Address,

Eureka Oil Manufacturing Co.,

27 Park Row, New York.

Cheap but Valuable Land

480 Acres of Land, lying on Little

Waney Creek, 12 miles west of Jack-

sonville, and one half mile from the Jack-

sonville and Gadsden Railroad, is now offered for sale by the owner, who wish to remove to Louisiana, to S. POLLY P., government

price—\$25000. For further particulars, send for circulars to S. POLLY P.,

has never lost a

accident to happen

most recent

at

CHOICE HOTEL,

BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.

J. C. RAWLINS, Proprietor.

BAGGAGE taken to and from the depot free of charge. Aug. 25...

Something New, Useful and

Saleable!

Hawthurst's Soluble Blue and

Bleaching Powder.

"TABLE MANN" for Family Use, "NA-

TIONAL WASHING FLUID," "STARCH

POLISH," "MAGIC SOLDERING FLUID,"

"INDIAN PAINT ANNIHILATOR," "Good

Samaritan's Liniment," Silver Solu-

tion," &c. &c.

FAMILY RIGHTS FOR SALE

1000 Agents Wanted. Male

and Female.

A good reliable agent wanted in every town to take entire control, for his neighborhood, of several of the best, most saleable and profitable articles of every day life ever presented to the public. Profits large—satisfaction guaranteed. The right man or woman can make from \$10 to \$20 a week easily. Enclose stamps for full description and illustrated catalogue. Samples sent free. Exclusive control of territory given. Address,

New York Manufacturing,

37 Park Row, New York.

ROME

STEAM ENGINE

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 24, 1867.

Terms of Subscription.

For one year, in advance, \$3 00

For 6 months, " 1 75

Terms of Advertising.

One square of ten lines or less,

First insertion, \$2 00

Each subsequent insertion, " 1 00

Over one square counted as two, over two

three, &c. A liberal discount made on

advertisements continued for three, six,

or 12 months.

Announcement of Candidates, \$5 00

Obituaries charged at advertising rates.

D. M. FULENBERGER, with

BOGGS, MOTT & WOODS, of Selma, is

our authorized Agent, to contract, receive

and receipt for subscription and advertising

for the Republican.

BLANK LAND DEEDS AND

DEEDS OF TRUST, neatly and cor-

rectly printed, for sale by the quire

or single copy, at this office. Also

every description of Blanks for Jus-

tices of the Peace.

J. P. ANDERSON, of Selma, is author-

ized to contract, receive and receipt for

subscription and advertising for this paper.

Turnip Seed.

A number of papers of sound, fresh

Turnip Seed, of last year's growth have been

left at this office for sale—papers very large—

price ten cents.

An Apprentice to learn the Print-

ing Business, will be taken at this Office if ap-

plication be made soon. One between the

ages of 14 & 17 would be preferred.

About this time last year, in con-

sequence of the scarcity of money, we

proposed to our patrons that we would

take various articles of produce at the

market price for subscriptions due and

in advance. But it turned out that the

crops failed and produce was about as

scarce as money; consequently we have

not collected during the last year ten

per cent. of the subscription due; but

we have waited patiently until the pres-

ent time. Now we renew the same prop-

osition to take wheat, flour, corn, tall-

ow, beeswax, &c., and as crops are abun-

dant, we know that those who desire to

pay can pay, and if they do not, we can

come to no other conclusion than that

they never intend to do so; and will be

compelled to discontinue their papers

and collect the amount due the best

way we can. We know this proposition

is not unreasonable, and hope it will not

be unheeded in a single instance, with-

out some satisfactory reason given.

The special attention of Planters

in this section of the State is invited to

the advertisement, in another column,

of J. A. Curry & Co., Cotton

Factors & Commission Merchants, Sel-

ma, Ala. They offer advances on Cot-

ton, to furnish Bagging and Rope, safe

storage and every other requisite facili-

ty; and we venture to say, a more com-

petent, reliable and accommodating firm

cannot be found in the State.

Soon after Brownlow's recent

lection, it was stated in some of the

papers that he would recommend a re-

l of the present franchise law of

Ala. He now comes out in a

ter and denies this statement, and

says he likes it rather better than ever

before. No doubt of it since it allows

merely any one to vote except for him-

self; and with the aid of his militia,

ers it next thing impossible for any

be Governor but Brownlow so

be may wish to hold it. Poor

me! Why does not the Federal

ment, pledged to secure to her a

ican constitution, come to her

coming in "advantageous" competition

with yankee mills, and furnishing per-

manent employment to thousands of

our population, who for years have pro-

duced a precarious subsistence from pri-

rate charity, and rations furnished by

the State and Federal governments.

Yon Snot Guss—Should not be permitted

to rust, your dogs should not bite your neigh-

bor, your low grounds should be well drain-

ed, your girls should never become empty

you should rise before breakfast, work all

day, and if you wish your sick wife to meet

you with graceful curls, ruddy cheeks and

sparkling eyes, carry home with you a bottle

of English Female Bitters.

Bowen & Hooper, Wholesale

and Retail Grocers, and Dealers in

Western Produce, Selma, Ala. Attention

is invited to the advertisement of

these gentlemen, in another column.

They are already well and favorably

known to many of our readers; and to

those who do not know them, we can

safely recommend them as correct and

accommodating in all their business

transactions, dealing in good articles

and selling at as low prices as can else-

where be found.

To show that we are not alone in our

good opinion, we copy the following

from the Selma Daily Times of 20th inst.

"Bowen & Hooper—These gentle-

men, so well known to our community,

as reliable and energetic business men,

have again, we are pleased to learn,

arrived, like Phoenix, from their last

year's ashes, and opened a fine wholesale

and retail grocery house on the corner

of Water and Washington streets, op-

posite the Troup House. Their goods

are fresh, and every article will be sold

at the very lowest market rates. They

deal largely in Western produce, and

will always make it a point to give en-

tire satisfaction to customers.

We feel sure that the public will sus-

tain these young and worthy men by a

liberal patronage, and hope they will

meet with the success in business they

so really deserve.

New lot of Domestic and Cali-

corns received by E. L. Woodward.

A SINE SINE ON ITS TRAVELS.—It

will be seen from the following extract

from the Chambers Tribune, that a

Radical side show is parading the

upper counties in search of negro votes,

the principal performers in which are

from Montgomery:

The Radical One-Woman.—In the lan-

guage of Shakespeare, "An ounce of

civet, good apothecary, to sweeten our

imaginations," so that we can record the

wonderful proceedings of last Thursday

During the past week it was rumored

that account of the conservative propo-

sitions of La Fayette, we were to be pan-

ished by having a Radical meeting in

our midst. Sure enough, Wednesday

evening the advance guard drove up to

one of our hotels; and for fear that their

names may go down "unwiped, unbor-

rowed, and unused," we give them so

that the succeeding generation of negroes

may rise up and call them blessed.

W. H. Smith, Superintendent of

Registration, big man—his brother Bob,

a hanger on of the Freedman's Bu-

reau—Henry Semple, an ex-convict Ma-

jeor—Norris, a yankee adventurer,

and Adam Feder, a standing bid for

the highest price.

The next morning, Thursday, their

number was augmented by the acqui-

sition of King George Reese, of West

Point, a name well known to fame, and

the Duke of Lancaster, from Fredonia,

will be presented to the Grand Jury at

the approaching of the Court. This still

right, and we hope the district Attor-

ney will administer the horsehold with-

out stint or mercy.—Macon Telegraph.

LATEST NEWS.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—Stanton

and wife have gone to Boston. Stanton

retains a clerkship in the War Depart-

ment.

Grant is very busy. There are few

visitors admitted.

Dispatches from Omaha say the Sioux

Indians are banding together and cross-

ing the Platte for battle, at Plum Creek

Station. General advices indicate hos-

tilities increasing.

Post offices are revived and new ones

opened every day, throughout the South.

RICHMOND, Aug. 14.—John A. Pen-

dleton, of Calpepper county, a former

member of Congress, arrived here this

evening, having been arrested on the

charge of perjury, in having registered.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Cotton very

firm with sales of 1,400 bales at 28 1/2

Gold 40 1/2

SAVANNAH, Aug. 14.—Cotton quiet

and steady; middlings 26 to 26 1/2. Re-

ceipts 250 bales; sales 110 bales.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The rain

still continues, but it is becoming cool.

Stanton's business here is confined

to the revenue interests of his district.

Holt is returned from his Northern

trip. His suspension is daily expected.

Brig. Gen. Horace Porter, aid to

Grant, replaces Gen. Palouse as Adjut-

ant General of the War Department.

who resigns, it is alleged, on account of

ill health.

The Turkish Legation has arrived.

The Treasury contains \$106,000,000

in coin, and seventy-four and half mil-

lions of currency to-day.

To-day's internal revenue receipts

were \$305,000.

The same Treasury order that appli-

es to the Missouri bonds stolen from the

Interior Department, is made applica-

ble to those of Tennessee and North Car-

olina, stolen at the same time. Holders

having the purchased bonds in good

faith can realize on them.

The report of the Congressional Com-

mittee on Southern Railroads exculpates

Mr. Johnson from any connection with

the alleged frauds.

E. H. Saulters, Consul at Vera

Cruz, under date of August 10, informs

Secretary Seward that Santa Anna ar-

rived there on the 3rd of July.

The order from the Government at

Mexico City is to confine Santa Anna,

Vidal, and Rivas in the castle San Juan

in separate rooms, and in close confine-

ment.

GALVESTON, Aug. 14.—Monterey ad-

vises of the 3d say Canales has revolted.

He attempted to capture a specie train,

but failed, and is now marching on Mat-

amoras.

OMAHA, Aug. 15.—Details are given

of a fight near Fort Kearney. A party

of Indians attacked a foraging party and

stomped their stock. The soldiers

attached themselves behind wagon-

and fought three hours, when the In-

dians came to their aid, driving the In-

dians off, killing sixty of them. Our

loss six soldiers killed, including Lieut.

James Maj. Powell, who commanded

the foraging party, attributes their suc-

cessful resistance to the long range

breach-loading rifle.

MOBILE, Aug. 15.—Sales of cotton

to-day 150 bales, market quiet; low

middling 2 1/2.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 15.—Cotton

sales 200 bales; market dull and un-

changed; low middling 26 to 26 1/2.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—Governor

Brownlow disapproves changes in the

Tennessee franchise laws.

Volunteer officers on duty Smith will

be mustered out as rapidly as possible.

Weather clear and cool. Travel re-

sumed.

SAVANNAH, August 17.—Registration

in Florida—sixteen counties heard from

and the whole number registered thus

far is 8,396 colored; 2,596 whites.

Leon county the most thickly settled

in the State, registered 1,549 colored and

47 whites.

NEW ORLEANS, August 17.—Cotton,

sales 150 bales; low middlings 26 to

26 1/2.

AUGUSTA, August 17.—The Tele-

graph and Messenger, of Macon, re-

quest a conservative editor's press in

the Third Military District, to meet in

Macon on Friday, 23d inst., for the

purpose of taking some action in refer-

ence to Gen. Pope's order, No. 49. In-

telligence, of Atlanta, Chronicle and

Sentinel, of Augusta, approves the pro-

posed meeting.

Banner, of the N. Y. Ledger, paid

\$50,000 instead of \$30,000 for the trou-

bling horse Dexter.

Gen. Pope writes Gen. Grant two

solid columns, the published letter of



POETRY.

MEMORIES.

O! gently on the earth last night
The moonbeams softly shone,
While burning stars swept down the west
Upon their golden thrones:
The wind blew softly through the trees
As if 'twere loth to blow,
And like a fairy's call at eve,
It was so sweet and low.

The willows wept beside the brook
Whose sparkling waters gleamed;
While tiny waves went dancing fast
Across its shining gleam.
It was an hour when lasting ties
Around the heart are spun;
As of the breath of many flowers
Are mingled into one.

And as I watched the soft moonlight,
I thought of vanished years,
The dear, kind friends I loved, when life
Was all undimmed with tears.
And round through Memory's secret cells,
Starlit with sunny gleams,
My heart was haunted with the ghosts
Of long-remembered dreams.

The olden time—its hopes and fears;
Came through my mystic spell;
I sighed to think of her dear face
That once I loved so well.
And each bright smile she gave me then,
Is shrouded within my soul;
And oft, alone, I tell them o'er
As the miser tells his gold.

Rest in Peace.

Rest in peace for I am kneeling
O'er thy grave—my banished one;
Here my heart's grief revealing,
Breathes a saddened, plaintive tone.
Others may not know my sorrow;
Nor the tears that silently start;
Dream not that each coming morn
Brings no sunshine to my heart.

Earthly things have lost their brightness;
Joys once cherished now are gone;
And my heart has lost its lightness,
Since thy smile has been withdrawn.
When I saw those loved eyes languish,
And that faithful heart grow cold,
Who? oh who can tell my anguish?
Who can half my grief unfold?

Rest in peace—the cup was bitter,
But my Father filled it up;
His dear promise made it sweeter,
Brightened by the Christian's hope;
He who made thy death so glorious,
And upheld thee by his power;
He can make my faith victorious,
In this dark and trying hour.

Rest in peace, my buried treasure—
Angels guard thy sleeping clay;
Till the Savior's second coming,
In the resurrection day.
When our Father counts his jewels,
And the untold millions rise;
Then with transport may I greet thee,
Shouting victory through the skies.

The Josh Billings Papers.

NOTES.

Munny has done one thing for the world that nothing else could have done so well—it has developed the phoos.

The best kind of advice for me to follow is this:

"Pay tew the order of Josh Billings' 50 dollars, and charge to my akount—John Burch." I bad rather have ten dollars on this kind of advice than six hundred dollars in Christian consolation; there is more sassage in it.

Although mankind worship wealth, I will give them 'credit for one thing—they seldom mistake it for brains.

Most all the great things have been did by taking the chances. Prudence has but one eye, while fortune has a thousand.

If a man had 2 stummicks and 2 out-sides, there might be some excuse for adding ten thousand dollars more each year to his pile.

I don't read enny body elses poetry but Homer's upon the same principle I 'ez drink, when it is as bandy, out spring instead of the outlet.

Reason is one ov them kinds ov stains all.

's got tew be pror aul sure but it would be some a pocket to be ignorant?

's virtue is alwuz anxus tew aptashun.

kant transplant a yankee suety without taking a good deal ov e with the roots.

finality in writing is az difficult ing a fishing pole by the side ov brook—all the good poles have at long ago.

is easy enough to get religion, but nold it is what bothers a fell-w. A od grip is better than rubiz—yea, an much fine cotton cloth.

enjoy a good laff—one that rushes ov a man's soul like the breaking v a Sunday Skool; but a laff that tew the surface, az the hickups v backs out ov a man, like the v of a chicken choked choked -hunk ov wet dough, I utterly

saint no poetry, but enny num- by blank verse.
a feller knows he is being star- makes him aekt as unnatural -gh he was setting for his pic-
called a broad humorist, and I v it. There is plenty ov nar- vists in the country without
man who will compel a woman e a shirt for twenty cents,
be filled full ov fish hooks and v bait tew ketch sharks
one ov the negatiff vir-
od Refort.
persist in wearing

It is said the Universalists are deserting Radicalism—not believing in endless punishment.

The saying of a White Mountain stage driver to a New Yorker sitting with him, "I s'pose if I went to New York I should gawk arounds as you folks do up here," is not bad.

The Radicals refuse to allow deserters to vote and hold office in the North. It is a little singular, but they scarcely allow anybody else to vote and hold office in the South.

A Bremen journal contains the following advertisement: "A young gentleman on the point of getting married, is desirous of meeting a man of experience who will dissuade him from the step."

"O, my friend," said a doctor G—g to an Irish patient, "be composed—we must all die once." "An' it's that vexes me," replied Pat, "if I could die a half dozen times, I'd not care a b'penny about this now."

An Irishman who was very nearsighted, about to fight a duel, insisted that he should stand six paces nearer his antagonist than the other did to him, and that they should both fire at the same time.

An Irishman, who was lately reprieved, as he stated, the night before his execution, and who wished to get rid of his wife, wrote to her as follows: "I was yesterday hanged, and died like a hero, do as I did, and bear it like a man."

An Irishman who was troubled with the toothache determined to have the offender extracted; but there being no dentist near he resolved to do the job himself, whereupon he filled the excavation with powder, and being afraid to touch it off, put a slow match to it then ran to get out of the way.

A gentleman traveling on horseback out West came upon an Irishman who was fencing a most barren piece of land. "What are you fencing in that for, Pat?" said he, "a herd of cows would starve to death on that land." "An sure, yer honor wasn't I fencing it to kape the poor bastes out of it?"

The seventeen-year loonst has duly made its appearance in Virginia, and is doing considerable damage, mainly to the forests.

A negro, who attempted a rape upon a white girl eight miles south of Oxford Miss., a few weeks ago was recently arrested near Abbeville, and hung by the freedmen of the neighborhood.

A lady fixed the following letters in the bottom of a flour-barrel and asked her husband to read them if he could: O I C U R M T.

A western editor, in one of his papers says: "For the effects of intemperance, see our inside."

Notice.

I AM preparing to go North for a Fall stock, and shall need every dollar that has been promised me at this time. I hope therefore that none will fail to meet their engagements promptly.

If you want cheap goods keep me in funds and I will furnish them.

Boarding.
FIVE or six young men, who may wish to go to school or study a profession, can be accommodated in a private family in this place, with boarding, lodging, room, firewood and light, at \$15 per month, one half or more taken in produce at the market price. For further information, enquire at this Office. Jacksonville, August 10, 1867.

"WANTED to make an arrangement" with a live man in every county, who wishes to make money, and can give good references. No capital required. Will sell a business now paying \$1,500 per month, and rely on the profits for my pay. Address J. C. TILTON, Pittsburgh, Pa.

M. J. TURNER, G. I. TURNLEY.
M. J. & G. I. TURNLEY,
Attorneys at Law
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,
General Collecting Agents.
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

WILL practice Law in the counties of Calhoun, Talladega, Randolph, Chiburne, Cherokee, Baine, St. Clair and DeKalb, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the U. S. District Court, Northern and Middle Division of Alabama.

Empire Shuttle Sewing Machines
ARE SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS
For Family and Manufacturing Purposes.
Agents wanted. Address: EMPIRE S. M. CO.
616 Broadway, New York.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.
THE undersigned respectfully inform the public, that they have procured the large and commodious Livery stable recently kept by Mr. J. H. Sargeant, and will be prepared to accommodate all persons who may wish to hire Hacks, Buggies or saddle Horses. They will also feed transient horses and mules, and be prepared to work Gardens and Patches, and have Horses and Mules for sale upon advantage.

Call on or be at all times promptly those who

SPUN COTTON; FOR SALE;
At Wholesale and Retail;
BY E. L. WOODWARD.
Sewing Machine for Sale.

ILLINOIS LANDS WANTED.
60,000 acres of good farming lands in Illinois wanted. Also, 20,000 acres of good Iowa land. Address, giving numbers of the lands and lowest cash price, E. C. DAVIDSON, Real Estate Ag't, Galesburg, Ill.

H. T. SPALDING,
Dental Surgeon,
Jacksonville, Ala.
RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the citizens of Jacksonville and surrounding country, in the practice of Dentistry in its various branches.

Whole or partial sets, inserted on Vulcanite base, the latest improvement in Mechanical Dentistry, and approved by the profession, Operating Room at residence, Main street, south of public square, Mrs. Francis' house. All work warranted. Recommendation, over the Great Seal of the Court of Anderson Dist. South Carolina, officially and voluntarily given. Feb. 2, '66.

KEROSENE & GAS STOVES.
TEA AND COFFEE BOILERS, GLUE POTS, OIL CANS, &c., &c.
All the Cooking for a family may be done with Kerosene Oil, or Gas, with less trouble, and at less expense, than by any other fuel.
Each Article manufactured by this Company is guaranteed to perform all that is claimed for it. Send for Circular.

Liberal Discount to the Trade.
KEROSENE LAMP HEATER CO.,
HP 208 PEARL STREET N. Y.

MONTVALE SPRINGS—1867.
THIS popular Summer resort having been placed in thorough repair, and furnished with new furniture, will be opened for visitors on the 1st of June under the direction and control of the undersigned proprietors of the American Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

Montvale presents the strongest attractions to both the invalid and pleasure seeker, no less on account of its retirement and the beauty of its surrounding scenery, than of the restorative powers of its waters. We have reduced the price of board to the lowest figures consistent with a proper provision for the entertainment of our guests.

Board per day \$3.00, per week \$20.00, per month \$60.00, with an allowance for families. Travellers by rail reach the Springs by special conveyance from London, or by regular daily mail coaches from Knoxville Tenn.

WHITE & WHITLOCK.
GROVESTEE & CO.
Piano Forte Manufacturers,
499, Broadway, New York.

THE attention of the public and the trade is invited to New Seal, Seven Octave, Rosewood Piano-Fortes, which volume and purity of tone are unrivalled by any hitherto offered in this market. They contain all the modern improvements—French grand action, harp pedal, iron frame, over-strung bass, etc.—and each instrument being made under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. GROVESTEE, who has a practical experience of over thirty years in their manufacture, is fully warranted in every particular.

The "Grovestee Piano-Forte" Received the highest award of merit at the celebrated World's Fair.

Where were exhibited instruments from the best makers of London, Paris, Germany, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston and New York; and also at the American Institute for five successive years, the GOLD and SILVER MEDALS from both of which can be seen at our warehouses.

By the introduction of improvements we make a still more perfect Piano-Forte, and by manufacturing largely with a strict cash system, are enabled to offer these instruments at a price which will preclude all competition. Our prices are from \$100 to \$200 cheaper than any other first-class Piano-Forte.

TERMS—Net cash in current funds. Descriptive circulars sent FREE. Jan. 12 1867—1y

PHOTOGRAPHS, AMBROTYPES, &c.
E. GOODE, Artist,
(Formerly of Asheville, Ala.)
Rooms first door north of E. L. Wood ward's Store. June 16, 1866

W. C. LAND,
Watchmaker,
CONTINUES the Watch Repairing business above McClen's store, west side of the public square. A good lot of materials on hand, and work done with despatch and at low rates to suit the times. Jacksonville, Feb. 24, 1866

House and Lot to Rent.
A house containing four large rooms and two entries, suitable for a boarding house, with kitchen, smokehouse, and a good garden, with choice fruit trees, and well watered, will be rented on good terms. For particulars enquire at this office. April 20, 1868.

HERE'S YOUR STOVE!
The Home Comfort!
H. G. NOBLE,
DEALER IN
Tin Ware Stoves, &c.

HAS the pleasure of informing the public that the above named COOKING STOVES, which is rapidly coming into use, has arrived, and can be seen at his Shop, Corner of Alabama and Franklin streets. Having the advantage of twenty-five years' experience in the business, he can safely recommend the "Home Comfort" as being superior to any other ever offered in this market. It is more convenient, durable and economical, and therefore the most desirable. Call and see for yourself.

SPUN COTTON; FOR SALE;
At Wholesale and Retail;
BY E. L. WOODWARD.
Sewing Machine for Sale.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.
Just published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.
A LECTURE on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical Cure of Seminal weakness, or Spermatorrhea, induced by self-abuse; Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, Mental & Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This Lecture will prove a BOON to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address the publishers, CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO., 127 Bowery, N. Y. P. O. Box 4,586.

NEW GOODS. CALICOES, DOMESTICS &c.
Just Received and For Sale by
WOODWARD
June 8, 1867.

Pay Up!
Yes, the time has arrived. Wheat is ready for market, and you can get a fair price. I expect punctuality, for "Old times are done away."
So call in at once and pay.
E. L. WOODWARD.
July 20th 1867.

DR. M. W. FRANCIS,
HAS resumed the duties of his profession in all its branches. Office, N. W. Corner of Public Square, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
November 18, 1865—1y

Empire Sewing Machine Co.
Principal Office, 616 Broadway, NEW YORK.
GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Machines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noiseless in action. Its motion being all positive, it is not liable to get out of order. It is the best Family Machine! Notice is called to our new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for Tailors and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be given. No consignments made. EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.

CHEAP PRINTING PAPER.
To Editors and Publishers.
LETTER FROM W. G. CLARK, ESQ., PRESIDENT OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.
ATLANTA, April 19, 1867.

J. S. Thrasher Esq.: Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure to communicate to you the following resolution of the Southern Press Association: Resolved, "That as a testimonial of our appreciation for the zealous, faithful and efficient service of John S. Thrasher, Esq., as Superintendent of this Association in the past, we hereby tender him the thanks of this Association, and confer upon him the complimentary position of Agent of the Southern Press Association in the City of New York."

The terms of commendation employed in the above resolution do no more than justice to your important services during your Superintendency—services which none can more highly appreciate than myself. Should occasion require, I shall be glad to avail myself of the aid provided for by the resolution. Very Respectfully, W. G. CLARK, President.

AL. & TENN. RIVER R. R.
CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
12 Hours to Atlanta and \$8.00 saved 24 Hours to Chattanooga & \$18 saved.
On and after Monday June 4th, 1866, Trains on this road will run as follows: Through Passenger & Freight Trains.

Passenger trains will leave Selma daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M. will arrive at Blue Mountain (except Sundays) at 12 night will leave Blue Mountain (except Sundays) at 4 A. M. will arrive at Selma (except Sundays) at 12 noon. Freight Trains, until Further Notice, Will leave Selma Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5:15 A. M. And arrive at Blue Mountain at 7:50 P. M. Will leave Blue Mountain Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays at 5:15 A. M. Arrive at Selma at 7:30 P. M. Passenger trains connect at Selma with the Selma and Meridian Railroad for Vicksburg, New Orleans and the West. At Blue Mountain they connect with Taylor, Gilmer & Co.'s line of Coaches from thence to Atlanta, and all

NEW WOOL FACTORY.
At McKibben's old stand on Choccolocco Creek, 7 1/2 miles below Oxford and 2 1/2 above Munford. This Splendid Machinery has been purchased with a view to suit the wants of the Southern people, being clothed entirely with a superior quality of ENGLISH CARDS, it cannot fail to give satisfaction where the wool is properly prepared. Wool will be conveyed from the Depot at Munford and returned free of charge. Our old friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine our machinery. McKIBBEN & BROTHER. June 22, 1867.—3m.

BROWN & PERKINS.
Pianos for the People
420 Broome St., N. Y.
We would call the attention of the public and the trade to our elegant New Scale Pianos in the following styles:

STYLE A, 7 octave Front large round corners, plain case, either octagon or curved legs, strait bottom, bead moulding on plinth.....\$450
STYLE B, 7 octave, same as style A, with serpentine moulding on plinth, curved legs and lyre.....\$500
STYLE C, 7 octave, Front corners large round, serpentine bottom, mouldings same as on style D, curved lyre and desk, fancy carved legs.....\$550
STYLE D, 7 octave, Four large round corners, finished back, mouldings on rim and plinth, serpentine bottom, carved lyre and desk, elegant carved fruit legs.....\$600

The above styles are all finished in elegant Rosewood cases and have the full iron frame, French action, harp pedal, beveled top, ivory keys and key fronts, and exceed in overstrung bass, nearly all the 7 1/2 Octave Pianos now manufactured. They are made of the best materials, and for finish, durability, purity and sweetness of tone, cannot be surpassed.

The four styles described above, embody all the essential changes in exterior finish of cases, which are by many manufacturers run up to 15 and 20 pattern.

We invite the attention of the public, of dealers and the profession, to a critical examination of the merits of our Pianos.

By avoiding the great expenses attendant upon costly factories and expensive warehouses in the city, we are enabled to offer these Pianos at prices which defy competition, and invite all to call and examine them before purchasing elsewhere.

When references and testimonials are required by those about to purchase, instead of presenting a display of professional names, we refer to the parties to whom we have sold our Pianos. Their judgment as to the real merits of our instruments as to the durability, touch, sweetness, and power of tone, standing in tune, &c., based on an actual experience, being of far more value than the mere good opinion of the artist, however capable, who merely tries them in a warehouse, instruments in perfect tune and order, which have just received the workmen's last finishing touches.

Our motto is "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS." Send for a Circular, to BROWN & PERKINS, No. 420 Broome Street, N. Y.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE LIFE, LETTERS, SPEECHES, &c., of HON. ALEXANDER H. STEVENS.
By Henry Cleveland,
Late Editor of the Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.

Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address: NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Atlanta, Ga. Feb. 16, 1867.

POSTIVELY The Last Notice.
THE Notes and Accounts due me in Calhoun county, are in the hands of H. A. EARNES, of Jacksonville. I have waited patiently for their payment for years; and now give fair warning to all persons indebted to me, that unless they call upon Mr. Earnes, and pay them, before the 10th day of August, 1867, they will be placed in the hands of an Attorney, for collection by law, as early as possible.

Wheat and Flour of good quality, will be taken at the market price, from those who prefer paying in these articles in place of money.
C. J. CLARE.
July 13, 1867.—3t.

NOTICE.
LETTERS of administration upon the estate of Gray Barker, late of St. Clair county, State of Alabama, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned Sheriff of said county, and adm'r ex officio of said estate, on the 11th day of March, 1867, by the Hon. John W. Inzer, Judge of the Probate court of said county; notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time allowed by law, or that the same will be barred. JNO. C. BROWN.

THE STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County.
Court of Probate for said County, July 31st, 1867.

THIS day came Irvin Martin and Clark Martin, Administrators with the Will annexed, of the Estate of Lovin Martin, deceased; and filed in said court, their accounts and vouchers for a final settlement of their said accounts, as Administrators as aforesaid.

It is thereupon ordered that the 26th day of August, 1867, be set apart for making said final settlement, and that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper, printed and published in said county, for three successive weeks, prior to said day, as a notice to all persons concerned, to be and appear at a special term of said court to be holden at the Court house of said county, on said 26th day of August, A. D. 1867, and contest said account, if they think proper.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate.
August 3, 1867.

U. S. Internal Revenue,
Collector's Office, 3d District, Alabama. Huntsville, July 6, 1867.

To the Citizens of North Alabama:
THE U. S. tax assessed against you for the year 1866 has been transmitted to me by the Assessor of this District. Unless the tax is paid in ten days from date, costs will be added, and if payment is delayed beyond twenty days, the law provides for the collection of the same by distraint, with a penalty of 5 per cent. charges additional.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Cleburne County.
NOTICE is hereby given that William M. Bell will make application to the Probate Court of Cleburne county, Ala. on the 3rd Monday in August next, for letters of Administrations on the Estate of P. C. Pett, late of said county, deceased.

WILLIAM M. BELL.
July 20, 1866.

Administrators' Notice.
LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned by the Hon. Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala. on the 1st day of May, 1867, notice is hereby given that all persons indebted to said estate are hereby required to make payment thereof to me, and persons having claims against the same must present them within eighteen months, or they will be barred—this 18th day of May, 1867.

JOSEPH D. LEE, Adm'r.

In Chancery.
A. Downing, vs. Criss Bill, Matthew E. Mann, John W. Slyke, Joseph F. Bowler, & Joseph F. Bowler, et al.
In Chancery 26th District, at Jacksonville, Ala. Thursday, June 20th 1867.

THIS cause is made up to the Register by an affidavit on file, that the defendant, J. J. Rowland, is a non-resident of this State, that he resides in the State of Georgia; but his particular place of residence is unknown to the plaintiff; and further that the said defendant is over the age of twenty-one years.

It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama, for four consecutive weeks, requiring him to appear and answer to the above cause.

By the Register, J. J. Rowland.

By virtue of one Execution, passed from the circuit court of Calhoun county, and house door is to the highest bidder for cash, all the land of the late David Treadwell, late of said county, and to the following Land, to-wit: The west half of section 14, north east fourth of section 14, Township 14, Range 7, and the south east fourth of the north east fourth of section 14, Township 13, Range 7, levied upon as the property of David Treadwell to satisfy said f. fa. in favor of James Kirby and against said Treadwell and J. R. Walker.
S. D. McCLELEN, Shff.
July 27, 1867.—\$12 00.

By virtue of one f. fa. issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, all the land of the late David Treadwell, late of said county, and to the following Land, to-wit: The west half of section 14, north east fourth of section 14, Township 14, Range 7, and the south east fourth of the north east fourth of section 14, Township 13, Range 7, levied upon as the property of David Treadwell to satisfy said f. fa. in favor of James Kirby and against said Treadwell and J. R. Walker.
S. D. McCLELEN, Shff.
July 27, 1867.—\$12 00.

Also at the same time and place.
By virtue of one f. fa. issued from the circuit court of Calhoun county, and to me directed, I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, all the land of the late David Treadwell, late of said county, and to the following Land, to-wit: The west half of section 14, north east fourth of section 14, Township 14, Range 7, and the south east fourth of the north east fourth of section 14, Township 13, Range 7, levied upon as the property of David Treadwell to satisfy said f. fa. in favor of James Kirby and against said Treadwell and J. R. Walker.

S. D. McCLELEN, Shff.
July 27, 1867.—\$12 00.

NOTICE.
LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Curtis G. Beason, senior, late of St. Clair county, State of Alabama, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned on the 20th day of May, 1867, by the Hon. John W. Inzer, Judge of the Probate court of said county; Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against said estate will be required to present the same within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred. May 29th, 1867.

WILLIAM M. BEASON, Adm'r.
JASPER N. BEASON, Adm'r.
June 8, 1867.—\$7 00.

In Chancery.
At Rules before the Register and Master in Chancery for the 38th Dist. Northern Chancery Division of the State of Alabama, at Asheville, Ala. on this Monday the 24th day of June, 1867.

Temperance J. Sanders, the compl't by her next friend, by her Solicitors Stephen G. Sanders, Martin & McGregor, and moved the Register in Chancery for said District for an order of publication, on the grounds that the Respondent is a non-resident of the State of Alabama; and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, from the affidavit of the Complainant now on file in this court, attached to her original bill of complaint, that the said Stephen G. Sanders reside beyond the limits of this state and in the State of ——— but the precise place of his residence is unknown, and that the Respondent is over twenty-one years of age. It is therefore ordered by the said Register and Master in Chancery, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, State of Alabama, once a week for four consecutive weeks, requiring said non-resident Respondent to appear before said Register and Master in this court, within six days from the date of this order, and plead, answer or demur to said original bill of complaint filed by said complainant in this court on the 24th day of June, 1867, and against him in said court, or the allegations of the same will be taken as confessed against him, and said cause set for hearing accordingly. It is further ordered, that a copy of this order be posted at the court house door of said county, in the town of Asheville, Ala. within forty days from the date of the order, and that a copy of the same be transmitted by mail to said non-resident, if his residence is known.

S. A. WYATT, Register, &c.
July 6, 1867.—\$20 00.

STATE OF ALABAMA, Cleburne County.
NOTICE is hereby given that William M. Bell will make application to the Probate Court of Cleburne county, Ala. on the 3rd Monday in August next, for letters of Administrations on the Estate of P. C. Pett, late of said county, deceased.

WILLIAM M. BELL.
July 20, 1866.

Administrators' Notice.
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JOSEPH D. LEE, Adm'r.

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In Chancery 26th District, at Jacksonville, Ala. Thursday, June 20th 1867.

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It is therefore ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a weekly newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, Alabama, for four consecutive weeks, requiring him to appear and answer to the above cause.

By the Register, J. J. Rowland.

By virtue of one Execution, passed from the circuit court of Calhoun county, and house door is to the highest bidder for cash, all the land of the late David Treadwell, late of said county, and to the following Land, to-wit: The west half of section 14, north east fourth of section 14,

Jacksonville Republican.
EDITED, PRINTED & PUBLISHED, EVERY
SATURDAY MORNING, BY
J. F. GRANT.

Labor Saving Machinery.

We have more than once attempted to arouse our Southern readers to the importance of a knowledge and use of labor saving machinery. We published an article on turbine wheels because we know them from our own observation, to be cheaper and far superior, in every respect, to any other water wheel which machinery is driven, and in many cases a vast power may be obtained from streams too small to move an overshot wheel at all—for with the turbine wheel the height of fall is much more important than the volume of water—and you will frequently see in France Switzerland a two foot turbine, with a stream not larger than a man's leg, giving more power than an overshot of the largest diameter; but even where there is an unlimited supply of water, as at the Great Irodegar Works in Richmond, the turbine is preferred.

There are many valuable machines here at the North, which our Southern planters have never seen or heard of. It is claimed, as the following extracts will show, that one man may now, with this improved machinery, cultivate eighty acres of corn, including the breaking up the land, the planting, the first working—even to cutting down the stalks and breaking them into short lengths after the crop is gathered—without scarcely putting his foot to the ground. True, the smooth, stoneless prairies of the West are peculiarly the domain of agricultural machinery, but it may be used also to immense advantage on the larger portion of the best arable lands elsewhere, as, for instance, Meem property, in the valley of Virginia, the Belmont and Turlis Neck estates on James River, and, indeed, anywhere where the land is not too hilly and is clear of rocks.

CORN

With the machinery we now have I can cultivate eighty acres as easily as I could fifteen acres when I went there, thirty years ago. With four good horses and a gang plow, which turns two furrows at one time, I mow my seat and go around an eighty acre lot. A skillful hand will drive the team and manage the levers that throw out or in the plows. If the land is full of roots, it is best to have one man to guide the team and one to work the plows. Such a team will plow from four to five acres a day. This is as much as two teams with two men and single plows will do, thus saving the labor of one man; and then, having rode all day instead of walking behind the plow, I am not used up, but can take care of my team and do my chores, and am ready for the work to-morrow. Thus, with about sixteen days of good weather, I have my lot plowed. Then, if I wish to make a nice job of it, I take two harrows and set them abreast, and three and sometimes four horses abreast, and harrow ten or twelve acres a day. This takes six or seven days. The next machine is the gopher. This is a plank a foot wide, with three pieces of wood like sled runners, four feet apart, attached to one edge, and a pole to the other. This pole goes between a pair of horses. With this machine I mark out the rows one way as straight as possible; then I take the corn planter, fill, the hopper, take on a bag of seed corn for broadcast, hitch on a pair of horses, and take one man to drive and one to work the planter and we can plant ten or twelve acres a day. The marking and planting will occupy about twelve days. Then my eighty acre lot is planted. This, taking out the Sundays and rainy days, will take about six weeks so, if a man has but one four horse team, he must begin in season—and it is easy to see how rainy weather and long storms put us back in cultivating large fields. When the corn begins to show itself, I take my harrow and a pair of horses and harrow the field again. It does not injure the corn, and is the best way of keeping down the weeds. The work after this is done with the plow or cultivator. When the corn is ripe, we take a wagon and a pair of horses and go through the field, taking five rows at a time, and pick the ears; then with another machine we cut the stalks and throw them into rows, ready to be burned. Thus the whole work of cultivation is done by machinery.

FARMING OF THE PRAIRIES.

M. H. Birkard, Des Moines, Iowa, sent to the New York Farmers' clubs last month a note on farming in the prairie regions of the West. It is music to our ears. We will assume that he has taken a friend out to witness farming operations and begins explanations, Yankee fashion, by asking questions, thus: "What is that man doing in this stalk field, riding in a kind of two wheeled wagon?" I hear you say—

"Well, sir, he is cutting the stalks down ready for the plow. That is a stalk-cutting machine, and it cuts them in pieces 12 to 14 inches long, making them readily plowed under." Just so, a good invention," you reply. "Do you see that man in this stubble field, riding on a low looking thing, I can hardly tell what it must be some kind of a plow; there's ground fresh plowed near by?" "Yes, sir; that's a four horse gang plow. He rides all day, turning over four or five acres, feeling no more tired at night than when he began in the morning." "Another good thing," you say. "I see two men over in that field with a blue, two wheeled concern, and two horses pulling it. One man appears to be working a lever, the other behind him is driving." "Ah, yes! that's a corn planter. They put corn in a box on either side, hook two horses to it, and mount the machine, and there, clattering, laughing and enjoying themselves, they plant 10 to 12 acres per day, doing it better than it can be done with the hoe." "Well, well," you reply, "Is that the way you farm in Iowa?" "Yes, farming is done almost wholly by machinery." And here is a man driving what or oats; he rides, of course, on his drill?" "Yes; he would be ashamed to walk when all his neighbors ride." "Surely, this is farming made easy!" you say. It is so. To tend a farm of 80 or 160 acres in the West is easier than to tend 20 or 40 in the East. Such are scenes in this beautiful Valley of the Des Moines.

Moore's Rural New Yorker

The Sherman Texas Courier has the following about the crops:

A kind Providence has again smiled on us. The corn crop of this year is now out of danger, and will be the largest general yield ever made in the State of Texas. From all parts of the State comes the same cheering news. In all the Red River counties corn will scarcely be worth twenty five cents per bushel. The oats, rye and barley crops are also good. Wheat came the nearest being a failure, still we have some to spare. Upon the whole we are rich in material for man and beast. We invite the rich and poor, saints and sinners, Radicals, Moderates and Rebels, black and white to come and see us, live amongst us and help us to enjoy our super-abundance of good things. We have plenty of room and extend a hearty welcome to all who wish to come, be they from Massachusetts or South Carolina.

HAD TO RETAIN HIM—The Postmaster General recently suspended a postmaster in Indiana for stealing. The President nominated his successor, but of course the Senate rejected him, and under the Radical tenure of office law, the thief was reinstated. Upon informing him of the fact, the Postmaster Gen. politely requested him "to use as little of the money of the government, and make as few false entries, as possible!"

The Savannah Republican, the oldest Radical paper in the State, has the honesty and the courage to denounce Gen. Order No. 49. We extract the following from his lengthy editorial on the subject.—*Rome Courier.*

We dislike the order because it breathes strongly of that intolerant spirit which several of the rabid Journals North and South are still foolishly revealing towards all who conscientiously differ with them on certain political questions. Attempt to conceal it who may, it is emphatically tampering with the press and a direct interference with their legitimate business, in our honest judgment, not sanctioned by pure justice, nor warranted by circumstances. It will be viewed by many people as a direct tax or levy upon the trade of every anti-Congressional journal in Georgia, comprising over fifty, for the purpose of supporting journals whose doctrines are so odious, and whose editors are so detested that the people must be forced to sustain them in their midst. Horace Greeley spoke the truth when he refused to give any material aid towards establishing ultra and extreme newspapers in the South, asserting that "a journal which is not conducted with sufficient ability, magnanimity and discretion while battling for the right to induce people to take it, and support it because of its justice, influence and enterprise, is not worth sustaining, because it cannot possibly achieve any good."

Further on he expresses the following sentiment, the high-toned magnanimity and liberality of which, we would commend to certain other Radical journals we met of. We fear, however, the sentiment is entirely too exalted for their appreciation, though not very high at that. Here it is:

We are poor, have a weakness for greenbacks, and are not so independent that we care nothing for the esteem and respect of the high-minded citizens of Savannah, the majority of whom, while differing from us politically, have never refused to accord to us that courtesy and kindness which finds its

main spring wherever there is true nobility of soul, honesty of heart, and a keen appreciation of justice. But, thank heaven, our poverty is not so great, nor the sting of human avarice so strong, that we could consent to disgrace ourselves by seeking to enrich our pockets at the expense of sacrificing our political adversaries' ennobling rights.

Maximilian's Avengers in Europe.

We notice the following in the foreign correspondence of an exchange:

I understood that an army of volunteers, to avenge the murder of Maximilian, is being formed in many of the leading cities in Europe.

The enthusiasm of the higher classes of young men to join in this modern crusade is irrepressible.

Report in Paris says that an eminent Southern General will be invited to take command.

The "head centre" of the movement will probably be in London.

It is also stated that at least five hundred thousand volunteers have enlisted, and there is no doubt but that a severe retribution will be dealt upon Mexico. It will be hardly fair to visit upon a nation the retribution which should fall upon one man.

The North Alabamian says that in Marshall county, Alabama, the "loyal leaguers" have succeeded in inveigling into their organization numbers of illiterate negroes and white men by promulgating falsehood and the promise of forty acres of confiscated land. The negroes have been instructed to go armed at all times and are taught to regard their employers as their enemies and antagonistic to the enjoyment of impartial suffrage.

The Mobile Mobile.—The negro man Johnson, who has been twice exiled from Mobile by the acting Military Mayor, Horton, for having caused the displeasure of that functionary, and who was sent to Montgomery jail by order of Horton, has been unconditionally released by order of Gen. Swayne.

Horton has been arrested, and is now under two thousand dollars bail for violating the Civil Rights Bill.

SILENT SUFFERING.—These things are often unknown to the world for there is much pain that is noiseless, and vibrations that make human agonies are of ten a mere whisper in the roar of hurrying existence. There are glances of hatred that stab and raise no cry of murder; robberies that leave man or woman forever beggared of peace and joy, and yet kept secret by the sufferer—committed to no sound except that of low moans in the night—seen no writhing except that made on the face by the slow months of anguish and early morning tears. Many an inherited sorrow that has marred a life has been breathed into no human ears.

JACKSONVILLE ACADEMY,

ENGLISH & CLASSICAL.
Prof. W. J. BORDEN, Principal,
Rev. R. J. C. HALL, Assistant.

The exercises of this institution will be resumed on Monday the 29th inst. in the large and commodious buildings provided for this purpose.

Such additional teachers will be employed as the number and wants of the pupils may require. The plan of instruction is thorough and practical. The regulations, formed for the moral and intellectual improvement of the pupils, are mild, though positive, and are rigidly enforced.

The location is in the midst of a healthy and refined community. The expenses are moderate—from \$15 to \$30 per session for tuition, and from \$15 to \$20 per month for good board in private families.

Pupils received at any time and charged from the date of admission to the close of the session.

All interested are invited to give this Institution a rigid scrutiny, and if found worthy, to give it also their patronage and support.

For further particulars address the principal, or

G. B. DOUTHITT,

Secretary Board of Trustees.

Jacksonville, July 20, 1867.

LEE, LEE, LEE!

THE undersigned is the only authorized agent to receive subscriptions in Calhoun county, Ala. for "The Life and Campaigns of Gen. Robert E. Lee," by James B. McCabe, Jr. of Va.

The Standard Biography of the greatest Military Leader and Strategist that the New World has ever produced.

Sold only by subscription—apply at once.

April 13, 1867. M. T. LEDBETTER.

DR. C. C. PORTER,

Surgeon Dentist,

Jacksonville, Alabama

Will be in

Jacksonville

On the first week in every month—Room, the same formerly occupied by him on the north-west corner

of the Public Square.

"WOOD'S" PRIZE MOWERS AND REAPERS!

Over 60,000 manufactured and now in use in this country and Europe.

These world renowned machines were awarded the first prize, Ten Pounds Sterling, at the Great Quadrennial Trial at Plymouth, England, July, 1865, and at the Great National Field Trial, held at Auburn, N. Y., in July, 1866, the First Premium, GRAND GOLD MEDAL.

The PRIZE MOWER,

While it retains all the advantages which have made it so universal a favorite, is greatly improved by the addition of

Steel Lined Guards,

New Pitman Connections,

Stronger Knives,

Spring Seat,

Adjustable Folding Shoe,

Making it a perfect machine. The lightest draft, the most durable, and at the same time the most simple, and best cutting machine in the world.

THE SELF-RAKE REAPER!

Is justly called the "Victor of every contest" and is constructed on the most scientific principles. The new Mowing Attachment gives general satisfaction and makes one of the most convenient combined Self-Rake Reapers known, and we fully warrant it.

THE HAND RAKE REAPER,

Is at the same time the cheapest and the best of its kind ever offered.

It cuts a swath five feet wide in Reaping, and four and a half feet in Mowing. As a Mower it is equal to the best Folding Bar Machine in use. The ease with which it is managed, and a changing from Mower to Reaper, or vice-versa, will at once recommend it.

Manufactured by the

WALTER A. WOOD

Mowing & Reaping Machine Co.

Hoosick Falls, N. Y.

GENERAL SALESROOMS,

40 Courtlandt Street, N. Y.

206 Lake Street, Chicago.

FOREIGN OFFICE,

77 Upper Thames Street, London.

20 Descriptive Catalogues sent on application.

April 13, '67.

AMERICAN HOTEL,

ALABAMA STREET,

Atlanta Georgia.

WHITE and WHITE, Proprietors

BRYNON and WILEY, Clerks.

WILLIAM J. SHARP'S

Improved Billiard Tables,

With his PATENT CUSHIONS,

Well known to be superior to any now in use.

Manufactured by

The Manhattan Paint Oil Co.,

49 Liberty St., New York.

G. C. ELLIS.

J. H. CALDWELL,

Attorneys at Law,

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Law, will practice together, except in criminal cases, in the counties Calhoun, Talladega, St. Clair, Randolph, Cherokee and DeKalb.

Jan. 6, 1866.

A. B. FITNER, S. P. SMITH, J. H. COOPER.

PITNER, COOPER & CO.

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Pitner's Corner, Broad St., Rome, Ga.

Will receive and Sell, Ship or Store COTTON and other

Produce for the Planters. Mr.

J. H. COOPER, who has had long experience in the Cotton trade, will give his special attention to that branch of the business.

Rome, Ga., Sept. 28, 1866.—Gm.

SOMETHING ENTIRELY NEW!

LIGHT FOR THE MILLION!

A VALUABLE DISCOVERY!

The Eureka Illuminating Oil

Costs only One Cent for three hour. Cheap, Clean and Neat. No Smoke. No Offensive Smell. No Grease. No Chimney. Not Explosive. Costs only

25 Cts. Per Gallon.

No Family should be without it.

Samples for testing will be sent prepaid, on receipt of 50 cents. County and State Rights for sale on liberal terms, either for Cash, Real Estate or Personal Property. Address, Eureka Oil Manufacturing Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

Cheap but Valuable Land

DURYEE'S VIOLINE,

A New Writing Fluid.

Of a Beautiful Violet Color,

ALSO

VIOLINE COPYING FLUID,

To Copy Without Press.

MANUFACTURED BY THE

Manhattan Ink and Color Co.

49 LIBERTY STREET.

To Painters Furniture and other Manufacturers.

YOUR ATTENTION IS CALLED TO

THE MANHATTAN PAINT OIL,

90 Cents Per Gallon.

Invented by G. DURYEE, M. D. Chemist of New York.

Who has spent several years experimenting for a substitute for Linseed Oil.

It is well known that alumina gives to oil from linseed all its lasting virtues; therefore, a chemical combination of alumina with any other oil would make it equally valuable.

Knowing the prejudice against a new oil, especially after the odium of many failures, we have awaited severe tests before entering the arena. Neither shall we make vain promises or boast, but leave the merits of our oil with those who use it. We dare say this much, that after two years' trial, in all weather, this oil has been found as indestructible as the best boiled linseed oil.

It may be thinned with turpentine or raw linseed oil.

With lead it dries in six hours!

With zinc it gives the lustre of Damar varnish.

For a roofing oil it will be found just the thing.

The price is about two-thirds that of linseed oil.

It will not injure the most delicate colors, nor will it crack or peel off.

Furniture Manufacturers will like it for first coats to varnish on.

Boiler makers and Iron Finishers will here find a substitute having the appearance of equal varnish.

Ship Painters are asked to give it a trial.

Among the many parties who have tried it we take pleasure in referring to

The Mosely Corrugated Iron Roofing and Bridge Co., of Boston & New York.

G. Whitlock, Brook - F. Long, New York.

I. N. Nary Yard, Mr. Gibbs, of Pacific J. C. Follows, N. Y. S. S. Co., N. Y.

New York, Nov. 16, 1867.

To MANHATTAN PAINT OIL CO.

I take pleasure in stating that I have used your Paint Oil on wood and iron, with different kinds of paint, and have no hesitation in saying that, in my opinion, it makes a better coating than linseed, and that, for all purposes where exposed to weather, is much preferable.

Yours, J. T. WILBURN.

Brown Metallic Paint, 34 cents per lb. Varnish for Housework, and First Coats Furniture, 52 per gallon.

MANUFACTURED BY

The Manhattan Paint Oil Co.,

49 Liberty St., New York.

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Samples for testing will be sent prepaid, on receipt of 50 cents. County and State Rights for sale on liberal terms, either for Cash, Real Estate or Personal Property. Address, Eureka Oil Manufacturing Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

Cheap but Valuable Land

480 ACRES of Land, lying on Little Waukey Creek, 12 miles west of Jacksonville, and one half mile from the Jacksonville and Gadsden Railroad, is now offered for sale by the owners, who wish to remove to Louisiana, at a little more than government price. The land lies well, is well timbered, has on it fine springs, a large portion good soil, and 40 acres believed to contain a very valuable slate quarry. It will be sold all together, or in subdivision of 40 or 80 acres. For further particulars, enquire at this office. May 18, 1867.

CHOICE HOTEL,

BROAD STREET, ROME, GA.

J. C. RAWLINS, Proprietor.

BAGGAGE taken to and from the depot free of charge. Aug. 25..11

Something New, Useful and Saleable!

Hawthurst's Soluble Blue and Bleaching Powder.

"TABLE MANNA," for Family Use, "NATIONAL WASHING FLUID," "STARCH POLISH," "MAGIC SOLDERING FLUID," "INDIAN PAINT ANNIHILATOR," "Good Samaritan's Liniment," Silver Solution," &c. &c.

NEW YORK MANUFACTURING.

Jacksonville Republican.

JACKSONVILLE ALABAMA

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1867.

Terms of Subscription.

For one year, in advance, \$3 00

For six months, " " 1 75

Terms of Advertising.

One square of ten lines or less,

first insertion, \$2 00

Each subsequent insertion, 1 00

Over one square counted as two, over two as three, &c. A liberal discount made on advertisements continued for three, six, or twelve months.

Announcement of Candidates, \$5 00

Obituaries charged at advertising rates.

D. M. FULFENWIDER, with

BOGGS, NOT. & WOODS, of Selma, is our authorized Agent, to contract, receive and receipt for subscription and advertising for the Republican.

BLANK LAND DEEDS and

DEEDS OF TRUST, neatly and correctly printed, for sale by the quire or single copy, at this office. Also every description of blanks for Justices of the Peace.

Turnip Seed.

A number of papers of sound, fresh Turnip Seed, of last year's growth have been left at this office for sale—papers very large—price ten cents.

About this time last year, in con-

sequence of the scarcity of money, we proposed to our patrons that we would take various articles of produce at the market price for subscriptions due and in advance. But it turned out that the crops failed and produce was about as scarce as money; consequently we have not collected during the last year ten per cent. of the subscription due; but we have waited patiently until the present time. Now we renew the same proposition to take wheat, flour, corn, tallow, beeswax, &c., and as crops are abundant, we know that those who desire to pay can pay, and if they do not, we can come to no other conclusion than that they never intend to do so; and will be compelled to discontinue their papers and collect the amount due the best way we can. We know this proposition is not unreasonable, and hope it will not be unheeded in a single instance, without some satisfactory reason given.

New Sewing Machine.

We examined the other day a new Sewing Machine, manufactured by Bliss & McCallum, of Louisville, Ky. This is called the "Common Sense Family Sewing Machine," & comes nearer being what the name indicates, than any of the machines we have ever examined, by its simplicity of construction, its durability, and freedom from complication and liability to get out of order, and if it should, can easily be understood in all its parts, and repaired or put in order by any body using it. It works smoothly, neatly and rapidly, and is warranted by the manufacturers to perform good work for three years. It is cheap and we have little doubt but it will be found more useful and valuable than many descriptions of machines which cost more than three times its price.

Mr. J. M. Forbes, of Oxford, is agent for the sale of these machines in this State, and will take the names of persons who may desire them, and deliver the machines at any specified time. Mr. F. will pass through the country; and exhibit a model machine, and in his absence, a note addressed to him at Oxford will be attended to.

Your Sweet Gums—Should not be permitted to rust, your dogs should not bite your neighbor, your low grounds should be well drained, your evils should never become empty, you should rise before breakfast, work all day, and if you wish your sick wife to meet you with graceful curls, rosy cheeks and sparkling eyes, carry home with you a bottle of English Female Bitters.

We tender our thanks to Mr. Joux Harvy, Editor of the the State Sentinel, Montgomery, for a copy of his new map of the State of Alabama. The map contains all the new counties, is neatly and handsomely executed and embellished, and will be found very valuable and useful.

We are requested by Hon. A. Woods, Judge of our Probate Court to present his thanks also for a copy of this valuable map

See advertisement of valuable Lands for sale by James D. Thompson, Administrator of Estate of Robert Harper, dec'd.

Attention is invited to the appointment of our worthy, correct and energetic Tax Collector, H. GRAHAM, Esq., commencing on the 16th September. It will be seen that promptitude in meeting appointments and paying taxes, is more than ever essential, to avoid unpleasant duties on the part of the Collector, and extra tax and cost on the tax payer.

NONTGOMERY AND SELMA RAILROAD.—This important road is being pushed to completion with great energy by the contractors. A great deal of work is done daily, and the prospects for an early opening of this essential link in our railroad system are promising.—Times

SUICIDE IN MOBILE.—Mr. George Eberlein, a well known Grocery Merchant, of Mobile, committed suicide on Thursday evening, in that city.—Times

LATEST NEWS.

WASHINGTON, August 24.—General Thomas' movements were interrupted by his having the liver complaint.

President Johnson will use his powers to exhaustion, in support of the dignity and authority of the Supreme Court.

Indian Commissioner Taylor is here on private business, and will rejoin his commission in a few days. He furnishes no new information.

Cable advices from Europe state that the Czar is sick in the Crimea.

Napoleon has gone to Biarritz.

Farragut had a grand demonstration at Cronstadt.

Bavaria repudiates the Salzburg treaty, refusing to join the Southern German Bond.

The Spanish provinces, under apprehension of an insurrection, are declared in a state of siege.

On proper medical recommendation the President has suspended the order assigning Thomas to command of the 5th District Sheridan will remain in command until relieved, probably by Gen. Hancock.

Fractional currency destroyed during the week amounts to \$332,000; issued \$554,000. The Treasurer holds, as security for National bank circulation, \$340,000,000; for deposits of public money \$38,000,000. National bank circulation \$299,000,000. Revenue receipts to-day \$541,000; for the week \$2,879,000. Custom receipts from the 12th to the 17th \$1,000,000.

Gen. Anger is of the opinion that the Indian war is fairly inaugurated. It will be general. He will require 20,000 men. Hancock will require as many.

He thinks Spotted Tail went on a buffalo hunt, under the influence of Red Cloud, who represented that Spotted Tail would be dishonored unless he went.

Commission Taylor, who is here, is hopeful of good results from the September Council.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Minnesota has gone to Cherbourg.

The Salisbury Conference continues to attract attention. In addition to the understanding regarding the South German Confederation, the conference will resist interference in the Eastern question. The South German States may remain in Zollverein while Prussia abides by the treaty of Prague.

The Mexican question was also considered. Maximilian's body will be demanded by France and Austria. The citizens of both empire in Mexico are to be protected at all hazards.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 24.—Indications of rain.

Accounts of crops are good.

The editors of the Conservative press met at Macon yesterday, and after appointing a committee to draw up memorials to Gen. Pope requesting the revocation of order 49, adjourned. In case Pope refuses the matter is to be referred to the President.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 24.—Cotton dull; sales 23 bales; prices nominal.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 24.—Cotton sales 50 bales; middling 25 to 25½.

NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—Gold 40½.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The excitement in the New York gold room had its origin in the National Intelligencer of this morning, which only tells an old story, that the members of the Cabinet, in view of Stanton's tenaciousness, had informally placed their offices at the disposal of the President. There is no probability of any immediate Cabinet changes.

Grant's letter to the President says that the people who have sacrificed their lives and spent their dollars for the country's preservation, are evidently opposed to Sheridan's removal. He performed his duties faithfully and intelligently, and his removal will be regarded as an effort to defeat Congressional views, and embolden to renewed opposition those who attempted to break down the Government by arms. General Thomas has repeatedly objected to being placed in charge of the Fifth District. Hancock's department is intricate. Grant adds, there are military, pecuniary, and above all, patriotic reasons, why this order should not be insisted upon.

The President, replying, is not aware that the question of Sheridan's retention has been submitted to the people. It would be unjust to the army to assume that Sheridan alone is capable of commanding the Fifth District. Thomas' administration of the Department of the Cumberland will compare favorably with Sheridan's government of the Fifth District. Sheridan has rendered himself obnoxious by his manner of executing the law, and by assuming authority not granted to him. His rule has been one of absolute tyranny, without reference to the principles of our government or the nature of our free institutions. His course has seriously interfered with the harmonious and speedy execution of the acts of Congress. His removal cannot be regarded as an effort to defeat them. The object of the change is to facilitate the execution of the laws through an officer who never failed to obey the statutes of the land, and within his jurisdiction enforced like obedience from others.

The President compliments Thomas and Hancock, and feels assured that under Gen. Sherman's guidance Sheridan will win honor fighting the Indians.

In conclusion, the President fails to perceive any military, pecuniary or patriotic reasons why this order should not be carried into effect.

The Republican colored meeting at Manchester, on Saturday night, was addressed by C. R. Porter, the commonwealth's Attorney at Norfolk, who is stumping the State under auspices of the National Republican Committee. He was much applauded for the sentiment that rather than not unclench the wheels of reconstruction, we should hang the President and Gen. Grant as high as Haman.

A private letter from Fort Hays says one company of cavalry at that post lost 21 men by cholera.

FROM RICHMOND.

Richmond, Aug. 26.—Gen Schofield has decided that the State Poor Laws shall be enforced with reference to the paupers, to whom the Freedmen's Bureau has ceased giving rations.

By this decision all the black emigrants who crowded to the cities of Virginia after the war, will be removed to their respective counties where they are citizens. The pauper whites will be treated in the same manner.

The City Council is about opening new almshouses for the colored people.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The President has assigned Canby to second Hancock in the Fifth District.

Official records show the amount of cotton exported during the year ending July 30th, to be six hundred and sixty-six million pounds, valued in currency at two hundred and two million dollars.

Cable News.—Valparaiso, the French physician is dead.

A meeting between the King of Prussia and the Sovereigns of the South German States arranged reports regarding Spanish instructions, which were conflicting.

NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Stocks dull but steady. Gold 41½.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 27.—A dispatch says Brownlow has taken possession of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 27.—The difficulty at the University, giving rise to considerable feeling, is stated, was from the cause of speeches made by its students at the recent commencement, which caused Gen. Pope to take steps to close up the institution and convert it into barracks. Through the exertions of Chancellor Lipscomb the exercises are allowed to continue on conditions, as alleged, that the press of the State should not make mention of the matter.

It is also stated that Gen. Pope has ordered that the appropriation of \$8,000, made by the Legislature, be withheld.

The freedmen in the First & Fourth Districts are out in an address to their fellow-citizens, irrespective of color, as candidates for Congress. They claim the right to vote and thus the right to hold office, and as they are in the majority the whites shall not be elected by their votes. The candidates are Conservatives, and in favor of universal amnesty. It is the impression that a large number of whites who can take the test oath.

Gen. Pope has issued orders revoking temporarily so much of his order as interferes with the present term of the civil courts, as the registration lists are not completed. White jurors are permitted to serve exclusively provided they have registered.

The rains for the last two weeks were unprecedentedly severe. The accounts from Middle, Southern and Southwestern Florida, where the cotton prospects had been so promising, now give many gloomy prospects. The continued rains have beaten off the blooms and the worm and caterpillar have also made their appearance. It is believed, that notwithstanding the heavy rains a fair crop is already made. It is raining hard.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—The breach between the President and Grant is widening. Grant is on defiant grounds in opposition to executive assignments. He protests with some indignation against Hancock's removal from the Department of Missouri. Grant has not yet promulgated instructions in carrying out the President's orders.

Capt. Amos, who had a fight recently with Indians, arrived at Fort Hayes. He reports three men killed, thirty-five wounded and forty-five horses lost. After the battle the Indians sent a flag of truce and this message: "Tid your officers we don't want peace. We shall keep on fighting."

Three hundred men, including Kansas volunteers, left Fort Hayes yesterday for Indians.

The Sioux Indians are reported as incorrigible, but the Crows are friendly.

There are three hundred and thirty deaths from cholera reported in the Indian Territory, south of Kansas. Thirty-seven per cent. of the population at Fort Gibson died. At Fort Arbuckle 60 soldiers and 75 Indians have died.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 26, '67.

Brevet Major General Edwards R. S. Canby is hereby assigned to the command of the Second Military District, created by an act of Congress of March 2nd, 1867, and of the Military Department of the South, embracing the States of North Carolina and South Carolina. He will as soon as practicable, relieve Major General Daniel E. Sickles, and on assuming the command to which he is hereby assigned, will, when necessary to a faithful execution

of the laws, exercise any and all powers conferred by the acts of Congress upon district commanders, and any and all authority pertaining to officers in command of military departments.

Major General Daniel E. Sickles is hereby relieved from the command of the Second Military District.

The Secretary of War at interim will give the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

EXECUTIVE MANSION.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 26, '67.

SIR.—In consequence of the unfavorable condition of the health of Major General George H. Thomas, as reported to you in Surgeon Henson's dispatch, of the 21st inst., my order dated Aug. 17th, 1867, is hereby modified so as to assign Major General Winfield S. Hancock to the command of the Fifth Military District, created by the act of Congress, passed March 2nd, 1867, and of the military department comprising the States of Louisiana and Texas. On being relieved from the command of the Department of the Missouri, by Major General P. H. Sheridan, Major General Hancock will proceed directly to New Orleans, La., and, assuming the command to which he is assigned, will, when necessary to a faithful execution of the laws, exercise any and all powers conferred by the acts of Congress upon District Commanders, and any and all authority pertaining to the officers in command of military departments.

Major General P. H. Sheridan will at once turn over his present command to the officer next in rank to himself, and proceeding without delay to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, will relieve Major General Hancock of the command of the Department of the Missouri. Major General George H. Thomas will, until further orders, remain in command of the Department of the Cumberland.

Very respectfully, yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Gen. U. S. Grant,

Secretary of War at interim.

To-day's Tribune hugs Grant. The Herald drops him, saying the political position assumed by Gen. Grant shows our great soldier in a new light. It is his first development of political genius; his first and final political mistake.—The reply of the President has completely overturned him, and outflanked him. Grant does not understand the crisis; he clings to Sheridan and forgets principles.

RICHMOND, Aug. 27.—Gen Schofield last week, ordered a commission of magistrates in Hanover county, to investigate whether colored military organizations existed. On investigation it was found that secret military organizations, of formidable strength, existed among the blacks, which it is believed extends throughout the State. The fact creates alarm among the whites, who have neither organization or arms.

AUGUSTA, Aug. 13.—The following order was issued to-day.

Headquarters 3rd Military District Georgia, Alabama and Florida.—Atlanta, Georgia, August 12.—General Orders No. 49. 1. Commanding General has become satisfied that civil officers in this Military District are daily observing his order prohibiting them from using any influence to deter or dissuade the people from reconstructing the State governments under recent acts of Congress, so far as their own personal conversation is concerned, and are at the same time, by their official patronage, supporting and encouraging newspapers which are, almost without exception, opposing reconstruction, and obstructing and embarrassing civil officers appointed by the Military District Commander in the performance of their duties by denunciation and threats of future penalties for their official acts.

2. Such use of patronage of their offices simply an evasion. "perhaps unintentional," of the provisions of general order above referred to, is in fact an employment of the machinery of provisional State governments to defeat the execution of Reconstruction acts.

3. It is therefore ordered that all advertisements or other official publications heretofore or to be hereafter provided for by State or municipal laws or ordinances be given by proper civil officers whose duty to have such publications made to such newspapers, and such only as have not opposed and do not oppose reconstruction under the acts of Congress, nor attempt to obstruct, in any manner, civil officers appointed by the military authorities in this district, in the discharge of their duty, by threats of violence or persecution or other penalty, as soon as military protection is withdrawn, for acts performed in their official capacity.

4. All officers in the Third Military District, and all officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, and all Boards of Registration, or other persons in the employment of the United States under military jurisdiction, are directed to give prompt attention to the enforcement of this order, and to make immediate report to these headquarters of any civil officer who violates its provisions.

By command of Brev. Maj. Gen. Pope.

Headquarters, Third Military District (Georgia, Alabama & Florida) Atlanta, Ga., August 19, 1867.

General orders,

No. 53.

Grand and Petit Jurors and all other Jurors for the trial of cases, civil or criminal, or for the administration of law in the State of Georgia, Alabama and Florida, will hereafter be taken exclusively from the lists of voters,

without discrimination, registered by Boards of Registration under the Acts. Sheriffs and all other officers whose duty it is to summon and empanel Jurors, will require each Juror to make oath that he is duly registered as above indicated, specifying Precinct and County in which he was registered, which affidavit will be placed on the official files of the Court.

By command of Brevet Major General Pope.

G. K. SANDERSON,

Capt. 33d U. S. Inf'y A. A. A. G.

HUNG.—The negro Paul Taylor, who murdered a white peddler, some time since and whose execution was suspended for a time by Gov. Patton, was hung at Montgomery on Friday at one o'clock his respite having terminated.—Times.

YELLOW FEVER.—The yellow fever is on the increase in New Orleans, but is generally confined to the lower part of the city.

Wise men say nothing in dangerous times. The lion called the sheep to ask her if his breath smelt. She said "Aye," and he hit off her head for a fool. He called the wolf and asked him "No," and he tore him to pieces for a flatterer. At last he called for the fox and asked him, "Truly," said he, "I have got a cold and cannot smell." The fox knew what he was about.

PHOTOGRAPHIC.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,

Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

601 BROADWAY, N. Y.

In addition to our main business of photographic materials we are Headquarters for the following, viz:

STEREOSCOPES & STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS.

Of American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, &c.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS OF THE WAR.

From negatives made in the various campaigns and forming a complete photographic history of the great contest.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS ON GLASS.

Adapted for either the Magic Lantern or the Stereoscope. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

We manufacture more largely than any other house, about 200 varieties from 50 cents to \$50 each. Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others.

Card Photographs of Generals, Statesmen, Actors, &c. &c.

Our Catalogue embraces over five thousand different subjects, including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp.

Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D. will please remit 25 per cent. of the amount with their order.

The prices and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy.

Just published—Stereoscopic Views of the Interior of the Mammoth Cave of Ky, taken by aid of the new Magnesium Light.

August 31, 1867.

JUST PUBLISHED.

NEW WORK ON SINGING.

BASSINPS

Twenty Melodic Exercises,

IN FORM OF

SOLOEGGOS FOR SOPRANO OR

MEZZO SOPRANO VOICES,

INTENDED AS

Studies to acquire the Art of Singing.

"These exercises were composed to be used simultaneously with his system, 'THE ART OF SINGING,' or with any other method for the cultivation of the voice, and will take the place of CONCONE'S SOLEGGIOS; being more melodious and better adapted for teaching."

"Some of these exercises are specially beautiful as well as useful, a mingling of the dulcet and the heroic, which secures the interest as well as the improvement of the student. The various styles developed in these exercises render them invaluable in an educational point of view, as they tend to enlarge the intelligence of the pupil. They must be studied carefully with reference to the innumerable marks of expression and forms of ornamentation. Upon the minute accuracy with which these are accomplished depends the actual sterling advancement of the pupil; any evasion or slurring in these respects is time and effort utterly wasted, while, on the other hand, close and patient investigation, and minute faithful execution of them, will give unexpected power and facility, and open to the student the means and resources by which great artists produce their most brilliant and profound respect.—Watson's Art Journal."

In Two Volumes,

Price, each, in Boards, Retail,\$2.00

do. do. in Cloth, Retail,2.50

A Sample Copy sent by Mail, post-paid, on receipt of Wholesale Price, \$1.50.

Published by WM. HALL & SON,

No. 543 Broadway, N. Y.

Publishers and dealers in Music, and Manufacturers of FLUTES, FIFES, FLAGEOLETS, &c., &c., &c. Send for catalogue of prices.

Important Notice.

I will meet the Tax payers of Calhoun county at the times and places mentioned below, for the purpose of collecting the State and County Tax for the year 1867.

Pre No. 8—Walden's Shop, Monday Sept. 16

" 7—Vessels, Tuesday " 17

" 6—Peck's Mill, Wednesday " 18

" 21—Sulphur Sprs., Thursday " 19

" 5—Polkville, Friday " 20

" 2—Alexandria, Saturday " 21

" 10—Rabbit Town, Monday " 30

" 11—White Plains, Tuesday Oct'r 1

" 12—Davis Town, Wednesday " 2

" 13—Oxford, Thursday " 3

" 4—Madox, Friday " 4

" 3—June Bug, Saturday " 5

" 8—Ladiga, Monday " 6

" 1—Jacksonville, Tues & Wed. 8 & 9

Under the present tax law I shall be compelled to make speedy collections—Tax payers would do well to be ready to meet the demands upon them and save unpleasant feelings.

H. GRAHAM, Tax Col. C. C.

August 28, 1867.

ADMINISTRATOR'S

Sale of Land.

UNDER and by virtue of an order and decree of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., made on the 3rd day of June, 1867, I will, as Administrator of the Estate of Robert Harper, deceased, sell to the highest bidder, before the court house door in the Town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Ala., on Tuesday the 15th day of October, 1867, the following described Land, to-wit:

The south west fourth of south east fourth, and north west fourth of south east fourth of section 4—the south half & north west fourth of north east fourth, and 5 acres in the west corner of the north east fourth of east fourth, so as to include all of said lot lying on west of Cane creek of section 9—also south west fourth of north west fourth and south west fourth of south west fourth of section 10, all in Township 15 of Range 11 east in Coosa Land District.

TERMS OF SALE.—The above described Land will be sold on a credit of TWELVE MONTHS, with interest from date—note and approved security required.

JAMES D. THOMPSON, Adm'r.

Aug. 31, 1867.

Just Received,

Domestics,

Calicoes, &c.

By E. L. WOODWARD.

GREAT WATCH SALE.

ON THE POPULAR ONE PRICE PLAN.

Giving every Patron a Handsome and Reliable Watch for the low

Price of Ten Dollars!

WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE,

AND NOT TO BE

Paid for Unless Perfectly Satisfactory.

100 Solid Gold Hunting Watches \$250 to 750

100 Magic Cased Gold Watches, 200 to 500

100 Ladies Watches, enameled, 100 to 300

200 Gold Hunting Chronometers do 250 to 300

200 Gold Hunting Eng. Levers, 200 to 250

200 Gold Hunting Amer. Watch, 150 to 200

500 Silver Hunting Levers, 100 to 250

500 Silver Hunting Duplexes, 75 to 250

IN BANKRUPTCY

1. In compliance with the Rules of the District Court for the Northern District of Alabama, the undersigned, Register in Bankruptcy for the 5th Congressional District, consisting of the Counties of Madison, Jackson, Marshall, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Calhoun, Baldwin and Cleburne, will hold Courts in Bankruptcy on the days and at the places hereinafter designated:

At Huntsville, for the Counties of Madison and Jackson, on the 1st Mondays of August, October, December, February, April and June.

At Gadsden, for the Counties of Marshall, Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Calhoun, Baldwin and Cleburne, on the 2nd Mondays of said months.

At Lebanon, for the Counties of Cherokee and DeKalb, on the 3rd Mondays of said months.

At Jacksonville, for the Counties of Calhoun and Cleburne, on the 4th Mondays of said months.

2. Each session will continue for the period of one week.

3. The above subdivision of the District will not prevent applicants in Bankruptcy, or members of the Bar, having their cases referred to and disposed of at the Court most convenient to them, but when proceedings are commenced in any of the above enumerated Courts the case will be conducted in the same until final disposal, unless otherwise ordered by the District Court of the United States.

4. During the months of September, November, January, March, May and July, all business of the District will be transacted at Huntsville, but cases may be referred to any of the other Courts most convenient to the parties. During these months all communications addressed to the Register, at Huntsville, will meet with attention.

J. W. BURKE,
Register in Bankruptcy,
5th District Alabama.

We are requested by M. J. Turnley to say that he has received all the forms, rules and instructions necessary for proceedings in Bankruptcy.

Extract from the
SPEECH
OF THE
HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON,
AT LEBANON, OHIO.

RECONSTRUCTION.

But leaving these questions of material and pecuniary interests—what of the Union which has been intrusted to their care?

I had intended to analyze the reconstruction bills, and show you not only that they violate the Constitution and the principles of civil liberty, but that they are founded upon an utter disregard of both. But the telegraph to day saves me the trouble.

It announces to us that in one State the military commander has postponed the meeting of the Legislature until he shall give it permission: that in another State, trials by jury have been suspended because the jury lists have not been revised in violation of the law of the State; that according to his order; that in another State a Governor, who has been removed, and his competitor who received fifteen thousand has been appointed in his place, and that in another State, a respectful declaration to serve in a City Council is considered rebellious contumacy and is to be punished by the appointment of negroes to that body; and that in still another State, civil officers shall not give the patronage of their printing to any newspaper which does not favor the Congressional measures of reconstruction. And Gen. Hayes voted for the law which authorizes these things to be done—approves and defends them all—and when asked for the authority, he coolly tells us they seem to be in accordance with "the will of the nation."

"Will of the nation!" Where shall you look for the expression of the will of the nation except in its fundamental laws, except in its written Constitution?

Will of the nation! They are in direct violation of the will of every honest white man and of every intelligent negro at the South; of every Democrat and of every supporter of the Administration at the North, and of thousands of Republicans who love liberty and fear the encroachments of despotism. It is the will of the Republican leaders, and this General Hayes mistakes for the will of the nation. He is not the only man in history who has made a similar mistake.

On the 27th of July, 1794, Robespierre was the head of the French Government. He controlled the committees and the Tribunal; he ruled the Assembly. On that day, in Paris alone, he sent forty persons to the guillotine, as he had done on each day for more than a month, and bathed in blood; he exclaimed, "It is the will of the nation!" On the next day Tallien attacked him in the Chamber; "traitor!" roared through the hall, and on the third day he was beheaded amid the execration of that nation whose will he pretended to execute.

Is this the restoration of the Union? Is this the maintaining of the Constitution? General Hayes says that in a speech in Congress, in 1861, I declared that "armies, navies, and blood, cannot maintain the Union." Have they maintained it? God forbid that the Union under the Constitution should be degraded by comparison with the condition of things, this day. I said, further, "Revolutions, justice, peace, may restore the Union." I repeat it, it is true. "The event has shown that also," says "They want to return to the old order of things." One hour of just administration of the

Constitution would restore the Union.

Why can we not have it? Why this entire suspension of civil government at the South? Why this disregard or abrogation of the Federal Constitution in all its relations to the South? For what purpose? I put this question in all candor to every honest Republican. The sole object is to secure to the negroes the right to vote, and thereby give them the absolute control of those States. And the inducement for this is the belief that negroes will vote with the Republican party. If it were certain that the negroes would vote with the Democratic party, these gentlemen would not be in favor of negro suffrage. I go further. If they could be assured of controlling those States by means of the white vote alone, they would prohibit negro suffrage. New England believes that, with those States she can afford to lose—as she sees she soon will lose—some of the Northern States. Despairing of using the white man, she turns to the black man. She sees reflected in his perpetration of tariffs, one hundred per cent, dividends, expropriation of bonds from taxation, the enjoyment of profit and power in office, the harvest of capital, the heyday of New England Puritanism. Agriculture may weary of its burdens; labor may become disgusted with fanaticism, and believe that Sunday laws and prohibitory temperance laws are unwise and tyrannical; but New England sees her chance for the moment by an appeal to their philanthropy, and prepares for these events by securing a vote to the negroes, and the negroes to herself.

Gentlemen! Republicans! Are you willing, in order to further this partisan scheme, to jeopard not only our Government, but all free government? Are you willing to continue this disgraceful spectacle—which I know in your souls you are ashamed of—of subjecting ten States to mere military despotism for the purpose of securing more strength to your party, I do not claim more disinterestedness than other men, but I would gladly consent that the Democratic party should be excluded from power during my lifetime, if that would induce you to restore the Union, to re-instate the Constitution, and reinvigorate throughout the whole system the principles of free government.

Gentlemen, this is the charge we have always made. They do not understand what it is to stand by the Constitution. And it is for this very reason, as we assert, that they have clothed our land in the mourning of civil war, destroyed our form of government, broken down the guarantees of liberty, and loaded us with this enormous burden of debt and taxation.

And yet I repeat the advice, "stand by the Constitution." That is the safe and speedy and certain remedy. We may not immediately be able to restore its authority, but let us, at least, never abandon or degrade it. Its principles of government are the ark of our safety amid this flood. It contains the hope of the world. In it is preserved all that is valuable in the experience of the past—all that is susceptible of improvement in the future. It may be tossed on wretched waves, and the blackness of darkness, but the sun will shine at last. The dove will go forth never to return—emblem of purity and liberty and peace, she will seek to rebuild her habitation among the scenes of her former life.

I do not despair. I will not surrender hope. "Sorrow endureth for a time, but joy cometh with the morning." I have hope in the aspirations of man; I have faith in the Providence of God. Progress is the law of humanity—

"And from the sky, serene and far,
A voice falls, like a falling star,
Excelsior!"

It seems to me this is a historic day. It is the birthday of the great Napoleon. Apply for the encouragement of those of you who depend, I remember an incident of his life. In 1793, after he had won the distinction at Toulon, after he had declined the war in Vendee, unemployed, penniless, alone, he walked the streets of Paris. He begged from Talma, the actor, a few francs to supply his daily wants. He said: "In Europe all things are settled; the conditions of government and society are fixed. I can get nothing here to do. I shall go to the East—to the cradle of our race, to the birth-place of great men, to the scene of great destinies." He did so go. In less than one year he was master of the Directory, the conqueror of Italy rich in money, richer in fame, surrounded by friends, powerfully and had entered upon that immortal career which for twenty years made dynasties, and government, and society, the playthings of his will.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Croup, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, free, by return mail, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamburg, Kings Co., N. Y.

BANK DEEDS,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

ERRORS OF YOUTH

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, 42 Cedar Street, New York.

THE MONTGOMERY ADVERTISER.

A New Feature.

Having determined, in addition to the usual political, miscellaneous and local matter, to devote a column daily and a page weekly, to the promotion of the Agricultural, Stock Raising, Domestic and Sporting interests of Alabama, we respectfully solicit contributions or correspondence on these topics. There being no other paper in the State giving special attention to this department, we trust the advertiser will receive the co-operation and support of those interested.

The politics of the Advertiser are thoroughly independent and conservative, dealing justly and fairly with all men, and holding itself above all factions and all parties, for the good of the State and country.

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DAILY.

One copy, one month \$1 00

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" " twelve months 10 00

WEEKLY.

One copy, three months \$1 50

" " six months 2 50

" " twelve months 4 00

Six copies twelve months sent to one 20 00

Ten copies twelve months sent to one 30 00

Post office address. 30 00

Clubs received for six months at the foregoing rates.

All subscriptions are payable strictly in advance; and, at the expiration of the time for which payment is made, unless previously renewed, the name of the subscriber will be stricken from our books.

REID & SCOTT,
Editors and Proprietors.

REDUCED RATES.

THE MONTGOMERY MAIL,

ISSUED

Daily and Weekly.

AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.

By J. CARR GIBSON & Co.,

Proprietors.

JOSEPH HODGSON, J. F. WHITFIELD, Editors.

The proprietors of the MAIL take pleasure in announcing that they have materially reduced the Rates of Advertising and Subscription, to wit:

On and after the first day of June, 1867, rates of Subscription and Advertising will be as follows:

TERMS OF THE DAILY MAIL.

Twelve months \$10 00

Six months 5 00

Three months 2 50

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Two weeks 50

One week 25

Single copies 10

Newspapers and Dealers will be furnished at the rate of 50 cents per dozen.

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ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING.

One copy, 1 year \$4 00

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All subscriptions to the paper are discontinued so soon as the time expires for which payment has been made, unless renewed.

THE MAIL HAS A CIRCULATION IN ALABAMA UNRIVALED BY ANY OTHER NEWSPAPER, and is rapidly on the increase. It is the organ of the City of Montgomery, and, since the first day of January last, has been awarded the publication of the list of letters in accordance with the law, requiring this list to be published in the paper having the

LARGEST CIRCULATION.

In Politics, the MAIL is a fearless and independent advocate of CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT. It is the organ of the City of Montgomery, and, since the first day of January last, has been awarded the publication of the list of letters in accordance with the law, requiring this list to be published in the paper having the

THE DAILY MAIL contains all the latest telegraphic and general intelligence, full proceedings of legislative bodies, &c., &c., while the WEEKLY MAIL, being one of the Largest Sheets in the South, is filled with reading matter only, embracing all the current news of the week.

Subscriptions, Advertising and Job Printing Solicited.

For Money, REGISTERED LETTERS, may be sent at our risk.

To the Afflicted.

DR. GEORGE W. LEACH proposes a new system of cure in place of the vast internal doses which enfeeble the stomach, poison the blood and endanger the life. He can be consulted at any time in Jacksonville, personally or by letter, giving name of the person, whether over or under 25 years of age, and the disease. He cures cancer, ulcers, skin diseases, piles, diseases of the lungs, spine, kidneys, and some others, charging but a very small amount in advance, afterwards if no cure no pay. He has a number of testimonials of cures—has recently treated 11 cases of cancer, seven of which are entirely well and the others getting well.

G. W. LEACH, Faith Doctor.

JOHN W. INZER, LEROY F. BOX,

INZER & BOX,

Attorneys at Law,

AND

Solicitors in Chancery.

ASHVILLE, Ala.

WILL practice in all the Courts of St. Clair, Calhoun, Talladega, Shelby, Jefferson, Blount, DeKalb, Cherokee & Marshall; also in the Superior Court of the State. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims.

Empire Shuttle Sewing Machines

ARE SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS

For Family and Manufacturing Purposes.

Agents wanted. Address, EMPIRE S. M. CO.

SELMA Advertisements.

J. A. Curry, J. H. Aunspaugh,

J. A. CURRY & CO.

COTTON FACTORS

AND

Commission Merchants,

Water Street, SELMA, Ala.

We will make advances on Cotton and furnish Bagging and Rope to all who favor us with their patronage.

We have good Brick Warehouses constantly under guard for the storage of Cotton and other produce consigned to us.

Aug. 24, 1867.—Gm.

BOWEN & HOOPER,

Wholesale and Retail

GROCERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Western Produce.

Corner Water and Washington Streets, directly opposite the "Trump House."

Are now opening a full and complete assortment of Groceries and Western Produce, which they offer in Packages or at Retail at the lowest market rates.

Consignments of Cotton, Flour and other Produce, for storage, sale or shipment, respectfully solicited, and faithfully and promptly attended to.

Thankful for former favors, they will be happy to again meet their old friends, and ask a fair share of patronage from the public generally.

BOWEN & HOOPER.

August 24, 1867.—1y.

ABNER WILLIAMS,

COTTON FACTOR

AND

Commission Merchant.

Selma, Ala.

THANKS for the patronage heretofore extended him, again tenders his services to the public in the sale of Cotton, Flour, &c.

Will advance Bagging & Rope to his patrons. A liberal share of patronage respectfully solicited.

Aug. 24, 1867.

W. H. WHITE, A. J. PHARES,

WHITE & PHARES,

Commission Merchants,

SELMA, ALA.

Sole agents for the sale of COTTON, WHEAT, FLOUR, & other Produce.

Liberal cash advances made on shipments. Respectfully refer to the following Merchants:

Messrs. S. & T. J. Morgan, Oxford.

E. L. Woodward, Jacksonville.

J. D. Hoke,

P. Rowan,

July 13, 1867.—Gm.

D. M. FLEWELDER,

WITH

HOGS, HOPS & WOODS,

GROCERS

AND

Commission Merchants,

Central Block, Water Street, SELMA, ALA.

Will keep on hand a complete stock of all the above articles, and will receive for them the highest market price.

With a view to the convenience of our patrons, we have opened a branch at the corner of Water and Washington Streets, directly opposite the "Trump House."

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POETRY.

The Dying Wife's Appeal.

The following beautiful lines were placed in a scrap book of a now deceased wife about a week before her demise. How beautiful and touching they are under the circumstances. She expected when placing them in the book to live but a short time:

Come near me, let me lay my hand
Once more upon thy brow,
And let me whisper in thine ear
Love's last and fondest vow
The lips that breathe these trembling words,
When they lie cold in death,
And thy dear cheek can feel no more
Their warm and loving breath.

I go from thee; God only knows
How I have longed to stay—
How I have shuddered thus to tread
The long and shadowed way,
Faith tells me that I soon must know
The joys the blessed find,
And yet I falter, while I cast
A lingering look behind.

I see thee bowed before me here,
In bitterness and tears;
But I can leave thee something still,
To light thy weary years;
Young tender forms will cling to thee,
Perhaps will miss my tone,
And though they may not share thy grief,
Thou wilt not feel alone.

Fold them closer to thy breast,
And soothe their childish woe,
And cheer the many lonely hours
The motherless must know.
The world, with all its hopes and joys,
Will sometimes make thee glad;
But they must linger round the hearth
Still desolate and sad.

And O, when time shall call thy grief,
Perchance the hour may come
When thou wilt win another form
To share thy heart and home—
When thou wilt welcome to thy board
A younger, fairer face,
And bid thy children smile on her,
Who takes their mother's place.

But think not, could I speak to thee,
That I would frown or blame,
Though they should love the stranger one,
And call her by my name,
For they will speak to thee of me,
My memory is their trust;
A word, a smile, a look like mine
Will call me from the dust.

Yet make my grave no place of tears,
But let the dear ones bring
To cheer their mother's lonely home,
The blossoms of the spring;
And there thou may'st kneel,
And softly press the earth
That covers her, whose face once gave
A brightness to thy hearth.

Then will the forms of early years
Steal softly to thy side,
And for an hour thou canst forget
Thou hast another bride,
She may be all thy heart can ask,
So dear, so true to thee,
But O, the spring time of thy love,
Its freshness was for me.

May she be blest, who comforts thee,
And with a gentle hand
Still guide our little trembling ones,
Who make our household band
She cannot know the tenderness
That fills their mother's breast
But she can love them for thy sake,
And make thee more than blest.

Josh Billings on Owls.
Birds are God's choiristers.
Tew the lion he gave majesty; tew
the elephant, strength; tew the fox, cunning;
and tew the tiger, deceit; But
tew the birds, his pets, he gave buty
and song.

And none so blest as the owl.
The owl is a game bird; he can
whip anything that wears feathers—
after dark.

He is a wise burd, and hoots at most
things.

He is a solemn burd, a cross between
a justice of the peace and a county
superior.

He is a stiff burd, and sits up as stiff
as an exclamation point.

He is a luxurious burd, and feeds on
spring chickens.

He is a long lived burd, and never
was known to take deth naturally.

He is a hardy burd, and groze tuff
by bilcing.

He is an honest burd, and alwaze
shoze an open countenance.

He is a prompt burd, and satizize at
onst his outstanding bill.

He is a comfortable burd, and alwaze
sleeps in feathers.

He is an attentive burd, and durin
the day can alwaze be found in.

He is a festive burd, and don't come
home till morning.

Thus the owl is a mistaken emblem
of solitude and sadness, and if we dig
into his nater clusly, is emphatically one
of the boys and belongs to the club.

Why do babies and wheat resemble
each other? Because neither are good
for much until they arrive at maturity.
Both are bred in the house, and the flour
of the family. Both have to be cradled
and both are generally well thrashed
before they are done with.

An Irishman's Letter.

New York, Jan. 14, '67.

MY DEAR MARY—The darling of my heart and soul—I am well, but had the faver and ager, and hope you are in the same condition, thanks be to God, I wish you many happy New Years, and the children, hope you'll have three score and ten of them. We had Christmas here, but the baythens don't keep it like we used to at home. Divil rease the one iver said to me, or any other politeness. I didn't get a Christmas box until I was going home that night, and a night-walking blagard gave me one on the eye, and axed me for me money. I gave him all I could, about a score of pounds, which knocked the sense out of him. They tell me that the nager is going to be the white man in future, and that the white nagers in Congress (a big public house in Washington) are going to try the President for being a white man.

If they find him guilty, and there is no doubt about it, for they are accusers, witnesses, lawyers, judges, all in one they're going to execute the Executive, make a fellow called Coldfaits President and remove the sate of government to a place called Bosh-ton, celebrated for its Republicans and sinners. This is the same as the ridiculous fellows they call ridiculers—no radicals—saving your presence. They want to continue their own power—God betune us and all harm. They say the Southerners must go down on their knees to them. They forget that the poor devils are flat on their backs in the dust already, and they're a mane set to kick a man whin he is down. Be jabbers it makes me blood bile to think of it, and that is the reason I'm running over on this paper. One war is no sooner over than they commence the beginning of another in Washington, and G. d only knows where or whin it may end. I lost one fine leg in the last, but I have another left for a good cause, and I'll fight for Johnson, for I bear his great grandmother, by his forefather's side, was an Irishman.

* * * We have snow and fr-st here now and its likely we will have more wither. The temperance men—God save the mark—in a place called Albany, where the people sind Rep-rentatives to clate them, have stopped our grog, only by daylight.

Divil a much matter, any ways, for they don't keep a drop of decent drink in the country—no rale ould Irish potheen, a tumbler of which would charm the heart of a wheel-barrow, or make a shovel dance—nothing at all but stuff that would kill a pig if he had to live on it, much less a Christian baste. * * * Remember me to Jim. I tell him he's well and ask him how I am. I'm sorry to hear of the death of the bull, and hope you are likewise. Her milk is a loss. Tell Tady McFinn if he comes he'll see more of America in one day than if he'd stayed at home all his life. I'm glad his wife got over the two twins, and hope she'll be better—next time—There's room for improvement. I like this country, but there's no place like ould Ireland, where you get as much whisky for a shilling as would make tay for six papie. If you don't get this write soon, I may be dead, for life is uncertain under the Radicals; but dead or alive, I will answer your letter. Address your dear brother Jimmy, New York, America, and I'll axe for a letter from my darlint sister.

What is the difference between a looker on at an auction mart and a wariner? One sees the sale and the other sails the sea!

The Thibaudoux, La., Sentinel, of the 3d. says the cholera has broken out on several plantations between Bayou Goula and Plaquemine; as many as twenty freedmen died on one plantation. Sick-ness and fever exists at Brue, Guillet, Chanchey and Bayou See, etc., where the crevasse waters, which have covered the soil for several months, are leaving the land covered with sediment and decaying matter.

Reader, did you ever enjoy the ecstacy bliss of courting? If you didn't, then you had better get a little gall-antry.

O'Leary, gazing in astonishment on an elephant in a menagerie, asked the keeper, "What kind of baste is that ainu' bay with his tail?"

Not long since the manager of a plantation near Guntersville, found all the employes in the field with their pistols strapped on them. Upon demanding the reason why they were wearing arms, he was informed that they were directed to do so by the officers of the "league," some of whom were mentioned by name.

1,500,000 persons are said to have died in the Orissa district and other parts of India by the famine last year. The most horrible scenes of suffering are reported, hungry mothers having been found eating the bodies of their dead children.

SOCIALITY.—We are but passengers of a day, whether it is in a stage coach or in the immense machine of the universe. In God's name, then, why should we not make the way as pleasant to each other as possible? Short as our journey is, it is long enough to be tedious to him who sulks in his corner, sits uneasy himself, and elbows his neighbor to make him uneasy also.

Jones complained of a bad smell about the post office, and asked Brown what could it be. Brown didn't know but suggested that it might be caused by the "dead letters."

NEW WOOL FACTORY.

At McKibbin's old stand on Choccoloco Creek, 12 miles below Oxford and 24 above Munford. This Splendid Machinery has been purchased with a view to suit the wants of the Southern people, being entirely new and superior quality of ENGLISH CARDS, it cannot fail to give satisfaction where the wool is properly prepared. Wool will be conveyed from the Depot at Munford and returned free of charge. Our old friends and the public generally are respectfully invited to call and examine our machinery.

MCKIBBIN & BROTHER.

June 22, 1867.—3m.

MONTVALE SPRINGS—1867.

THIS popular Summer resort having been placed in thorough repair, and furnished with new furniture, will be opened for visitors on the 1st of June under the direction and control of the undersigned proprietors of the American Hotel, Atlanta Ga. Montvale presents the strongest attractions to both the invalid and pleasure seeker, not less on account of its retirement and the beauty of its surrounding scenery, than of the restorative powers of its waters. We have reduced the price of board to the lowest figures consistent with a proper provision for the entertainment of our guests.

Board per day \$3 00. per week \$20 00, per month \$60 00, with an allowance for families. Travellers by rail reach the Springs by special conveyance from London, or by regular daily mail coaches from Knoxville Tenn.

WHITE & WHITLOCK.

PHOTOGRAPHS, AMBROTYPES, &c.

E. GOCHE, Artist.

(Formerly of Asheville, Ala.)

Rooms first door north of E. L. Wood ward's Store.

June 16, 1867

W. C. LAND, Watchmaker,

CONTINUES the Watch Repairing business above McClellan's store, west side of the public square. A good lot of materials on hand, and work done with despatch and at low rates to suit the times.

Jacksonville, Feb. 24, 1866

House and Lot to Rent.

A house containing four large rooms and two entries, suitable for a boarding house, with kitchen, smoke-house, and a good garden, with choice fruit trees, and well watered, will be rented on good terms. For particulars enquire at this office.

April 20, 1868.

HERE'S YOUR STOVE!

The Home Comfort!

H. G. NOBLE.

DEALER IN

Tin Ware Stoves, &c.

HAS the pleasure of informing the public that the above named COOKING STOVES, which is rapidly coming into use, has arrived, and can be seen at his Shop, Corner of Alabama and Franklin streets. Having the advantage of twenty-five years' experience in the business, he can safely recommend the "Home Comfort" as being superior to any other ever offered in this market. It is more convenient, durable and economical, and therefore the most desirable. Call and see for yourself.

H. G. NOBLE.

SPUN COTTON;

FOR SALE;

At Wholesale and Retail;

BY

E. L. WOODWARD.

Sewing Machine for Sale.

A first-class Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine, but little worn and in good order, for sale, very low.

Enquire at this Office.

Feb. 16 th

Notice.

I AM preparing to go North for a Fall stock, and shall need every dollar that has been promised me at this time. I hope therefore that none will fail to meet their engagements promptly.

If you want cheap goods keep me in funds and I will furnish them.

P. ROWAN.

Boarding.

Five or six young men, who may wish to go to school or study a profession, can be accommodated in a private family in this place, with boarding, lodging, room, fire-wood and lights, at \$15 per month, one half or more taken in produce at the market price. For further information, enquire at this Office.

Jacksonville, August 10, 1867.

"WANTED to make an arrangement" with a live man in every county, who wishes to make money, and can give good references. No capital required. Will sell a business now paying \$1,500 per month, and rely on the profits for my pay. Address

J. C. TILTON, Pittsburg, Pa.

M. J. TURNLEY, G. I. TURNLEY.

M. J. & G. I. TURNLEY,

Attorneys at Law

AND

Solicitors in Chancery,

General Collecting Agents.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Will practice Law in the counties of Calhoun, Talladega, Randolph, Cleburne, Cherokee, Baine, St. Clair and DeKalb, in the Supreme Court of the State, and in the U. S. District Court, Northern and Middle Division of Alabama.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.

THE undersigned respectfully inform the public, that they have procured the large and commodious Livery stable recently kept by Mr. J. H. Sargeant, and will be prepared to accommodate all persons who may wish to hire Hacks, Buggies or saddle Horses. They will also feed transient horses and mules, and be prepared to work Gardens and Patches, and have Horses and Mules for sale upon advantageous terms to purchasers.

They will endeavor to be at all times prepared to accommodate promptly those who may desire their assistance, and therefore solicit a liberal patronage.

R. H. WYNNE & CO.

Jacksonville, Feb. 2, 1867.

THE GREAT CAUSE

OF

HUMAN MISERY.

Just published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.

A LECTURE on the Nature of Treatment, and Radical Cure of Seminal weakness, or Spermatorrhea, induced by self-abuse; Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits, Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bleedings, or instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and radically. This Lecture will prove a Boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent unpostpaid, in a plain envelope, to any address, postpaid, on receipt of six cents, or two post stamps. Also, Dr. Culverwell's "Marriage Guide," price 25 cents. Address the publishers.

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.

127 Bowery, N. Y. P. O. Box 4,586.

NEW GOODS.

CALICOES,

DOMESTICS &c.

Just Received and For Sale by

WOODWARD

June 8, 1867.

Pay Up!

Yes, the time has arrived. Wheat

is ready for market, and you can get a

fair price. I expect punctuality, for

"Old things are done away,"

So call in at once and pay.

E. L. WOODWARD.

July 20th. 1867.

DR. M. W. FRANCIS,

HAS resumed the duties of his

profession in all its branches.

Office, N. W. Corner of Public

Square, JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

November 18, 1865.—1f.

Empire Sewing Machine Co,

Principal Office, 616 Broadway,

NEW YORK.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT in Sewing Ma-

chines. Empire Shuttle, Crank Motion

Sewing Machine. It is thus rendered noise-

less in action. Its motion being all positive,

it is not liable to get out of order. It is the

best Family Machine! Notice is called to our

new and improved Manufacturing Machine, for

Fabrics and Boot and Shoe Fitters. Agents

wanted, to whom a liberal discount will be

given. No consignments made.

EMPIRE SEWING MACHINE CO.

CHEAPPRINTING PAPER.

To Editors and Publishers.

LETTER FROM W. G. CLARK, ESQ., PRESIDENT

OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.

ATLANTA, April 19, 1867.

J. S. Thrasher Esq.:

Dear Sir—It affords me much pleasure to

communicate to you the following resolution

of the Southern Press Association:

Resolved, "That as a testimonial of our ap-

preciation for the zealous, faithful and effective

service of John S. Thrasher, Esq., as

Superintendent of this Association in years

past, we hereby tender him the thanks of this

Association, and confer upon him the com-

plimentary position of Agent of the Southern

Press Association in the City of New York."

The terms of commendation employed in the

above resolution do no more than justice to

your important services during your Su-

perintendency—services which none can more

highly appreciate than myself. Should oc-

casion require, I shall be glad to avail myself

of the aid provided for by the resolution.

Very Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. CLARK, President.

NOTICE.

I would respectfully request every daily,

tri-weekly, semi-weekly, weekly and monthly

Journal South of the Potomac and Ohio

and the 36 deg. 30 min. parallel of lati-

tude West of the Mississippi, to publish this

advertisement twice, and send to me at New

York, each time, a copy of the paper contain-

ing it, post paid, with bill for the same.

It is desirable in my combinations to se-

cure cheap printing paper for our Southern

Journals, that I should secure the fullest in-

formation regarding the sizes of paper used by

the several publications, and I can procure it

in no other way than by requesting particu-

lar attention to the need of sending copy of

the publication with the bill.

I desire it sent twice to provide against mail

failures, and that they be postpaid to secure

post office delivery.

J. S. THRASHER,

Box 5939 New York, N. Y.

ALA. & TENN. RIVER R. R.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

12 Hours to Atlanta and \$8 00 saved

24 Hours to Chattanooga & \$18 saved.

On and after Monday June 4th, 1866,

Trains on this road will run as follows:

Through Passenger & Freight Trains.

Passenger

trains will leave Selma

daily, (except Sundays) at 4 P. M.

will arrive at Blue Mountain

at 12 night

will leave Blue Mountain

(except Sundays) at 4 A. M.

will arrive at Selma (ex-

cept Sundays) at 12 noon.

Freight Trains, until Further Notice,

will leave Selma Mondays, Wednesdays and

Fridays at 5:15 A. M.

and arrive at Blue Mountain at 5:15 P. M.

Will leave Blue Mountain Tues-

days, Thursdays & Saturdays at 7:30 A. M.

Arrive at Selma at 7:30 P. M.

Passenger trains connect at Selma with

boats to Montgomery and Mobile, and with

the Selma and Meridian Railroad for Vicks-

burg, New Orleans and the West. At Blue

Mountain they connect with Taylor, Gilmer

& Co's splendid line of Coaches from thence

to Rome, Ga., and thence by rail to Atlanta,

Savannah, Charleston, Chattanooga and all

points North and East.

Through fare from Selma to Kingston on

Western and Atlantic Railroad ONLY \$12 00

E. G. BARNEY,



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PRINTED &
SATURDAY, MC
J. F. G.

from the New

THE TRUTH

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